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#### Profit in Grafted Chestnuts.

Two distinctive methods of chestnut culture are in vogue in the New Jersey and Pennsylvania region. The one is the method of grafting young chestnut sprouts (coppice) with the scions of Japanese, European or native species, and depending on the roots and the old stumps and the new roots which are developed to furnish nour-ishment to the young shoots. The other is to grow young plants from seed, graft them in the nursery when two or three years old, and the following year set them in the field in rows about thirty feet apart each way.

Where the natural stump s routs are grafted the resulting growth is called a chestnut "grove." The experiments in chestnut culture carried on in central Pennsly vania have been principally of this type. In southeastern Pennsylvania and southern New Jersey the trees are usually seedlings grown in the nursery, and set in regular rows about thirty feet apart each way. When grown in this way they are described as a chestnut "orchard."

THE PROPAGATION OF THE CHESTNUTS in groves by the grafting of numerous young sprouts is decidedly the most advisable, both from an economic and purely hor ticultural spandpoint. The grafted sprouts, by virtue of the old-established root system, are furnished an abundant supply of has the advantage of location, accessibility nourishment and make a surprisingly rapid to market, freedom from underbrush and growth, often bearing fruit profusely when only three or four years old. There is, too, ditional advantage the purely artificial orless liability of failure in obtaining a full chard may be started in a region where the stand of trees, as the loss attendant upon chestnut is not indigenous. But to the man stand of trees, as the loss attendant upon transplanting is eliminated, while the great | who is after the largest returns in the shortnumber of sprouts which spring up in a est time, the chestnut grove which has been dant stock upon which to graft these scions. the natural chestnut forest, promises the By grafting a large number of young sprouts | most. per acre there is sure to be left, after deducting for all probable loss, a thick stand, which may be thinned as conditions require. County, Pa., has had much experience. His thus furnishing a fine supply of new scions and keeping the ground continually covered, and the production, even at the outset

at its maximum. SPROUT GRAFTING PAYS BEST.

Financially, the chestnut "grove" is to be preferred to the "orchard" for several sons. First, the cost of cutting off the old stand and grafting the sprouts does not greatly exceed the expense of producing seedlings and grafting them in the nursusually of value for fuel or railroad ties. Secondly, the ground which produces the sprouts is usually of little value for agricultural purposes, while in setting a chest-'orchard" land is required which would be of considerable value for other purposes. Thus the cost of the first investment is in favor of the chestnut grove rather than the orchard; hence, from the latter it would be necessary to realize a greater income in order to pay interest on the larger capital tied up in the more expensive land. With the rough chestnut hillsides of Penn sylvania, it is a question of raising chest

nuts or nothing. THE "CHESTNUT KING."

One of the largest groves is that of C. K Sober, Lewisburg, Pa., of whose methods something was said in a preceding article. About three hundred acres of wild chest nuts have been grafted to the Paragon or six years planted. The average price per

The venture is of course just beginning. and when the groves are old enough to bear commercial crops, the income should be enarmous from the orchard of seventy-five thousand trees.

NEW GROVES.

are started as follows: On the stumps which are cut as smooth as possible, the uckers are allowed to grow for a year, attaining an average height of five feet. the second spring they are cut back hree or four feet to keep the heads or whip graft.

ording to this method, both sucker and seion are cut diagonally and the two diagonals fitted together. The joint is then wrapped with muslin and covered with wax prepared after Mr. Sober's own formula. A drop of wax is also put on the crown of the seion for protection from the rain and

ble. This produces a bushy crown sooner and averts danger of complete loss. As the for family use. There are many varieties, the Kings, Baldwins, Greenings, Spys and the poorer specimens are cut down to give the stronger more room.

SKILLED WORK.

Assisted by a farmhand or two, Mr. Sober did the first grafting himself. Since then he has employed eight or ten nursery-men for ave weeks each spring to do the grafting. Each nurseryman averages about fifty grafts a day, and in the chestnut grove there are now between seventy-five thou-sand and one hundred thousand trees, rang-farms. ing from one to six years. Each grafter uses wax of a different color so that his work can be traced. So careful are the men in their work that ninety per cent. of the grafts are nocessful.

In the early years of the work much loss vas occasioned by broken grafts. This danger was minimized by making the diagonal cuts on both sucker and scion longer and by adding more wax and muslin. The cloth holds the joint firmly, hastens the union of the wood, prevents air from getting into the cracks and is in itself a mechanical support. The growth is remarkable, a twomonth-old graft often attaining a height of two or three feet.

The first year's growth is likely to be fanshaped, in which case it is cut back to make a bushy top. The next year the tree begins bearing. This two-year-old tree is about shoulder high and bears two or three pints of nuts. By the time the tree is five or six years old, it attains a height of from ten to twelve feet and bears several quarts. PROFIT FROM WASTE LAND.

When the sprouts on a worthless old hillside are grafted and made to produce a valuable crop of nuts, as well as timber, the work is surely entitled to a place as a branch of forestry, since the essential elements of the true forest are all there. Furthermore, it will partly solve the problem of reclaiming the now worthless burned and waste lands which at present are a standing menace to the surrounding forests and a lasting shame to the Yankee ingenuity which has so well solved the problem of "complete utilization" in nearly every branch of commercial activity, except for-

The chestnut "orchard," it is true, often newly cut-over chestnut forest give abun- produced by grafting the coppies sprouts in

GOOD GRAFTING.

method is to cut the scions early, keep them dormant in a cellar or ice-house until the stocks start and the buds are well swollen. which is about the middle of April. Then cut off the tops of the stocks, put in tongue grafts, as shown in the illustrations, which were originally prepared for the New York Forest and Game Commission, and wrap with waxed muslin, care being taken that the stock and scion are about the same diameter. Mr. Moon says: "I have tried ery, since the chestnut timber removed is grafting one-year-old seedlings at the collar as they stood in nursery rows, also by tak-ing them up and grafting on whole roots as apples are done, but without success. Budding in the ordinary way was also unsuccessful. The failure of these methods of grafting is a repetition of Mr. Sober's experiments, failure in both cases being the ERNEST A. STERLING.

Albany, N. Y.

Apples in Northeastern Pennsylvania. The phenomenal apple crop of 1902 in a year of general scarcity opened the eyes of the farmers of Wayne and other northeastern Pennsylvania counties to the fact that the apple is a farm product worthy of considerable attention.

In gathering and marketing that crop they learned a few lessons which, while expensive, will in future years be of inestimable value and will not soon be forgotten. Thousands of bushels of apples were variety. The crop last year was three bundred bushels, the trees being only five sold to irresponsible buyers, the growers in some instances losing their entire crops, besides receiving nothing for the barrels, packing and hanling to shipping stations. One of our most extensive fruit growers lost his farm and home through speculation in apples, the losses he incurred being due mainly to inexperience in grading and packing. This inexperience on the part of packers was the means of many barrels of worth-less fruit reaching market, injuring the reputation of all growers to a considerable

Realizing that the causes of these losse could be remedied, every farmer who had and trimmed clean. On these suckers an orchard began to investigate and study Paragon scions are grafted. Crown the subject of apple growing and marketandting is too slow and laborious, and the ing. Orchards were trimmed, dead limbs been entirely superseded by the tongue stroyed. As a result of this improvement in culture, the crop of 1903 in Wayne, the leading apple-producing county, while below the average in quantity, was far above in quality. The young orchards yielded an exceptionally high grade of fruit. Between forty and fifty thousand barrels have been marketed the past season, a large portion going to Cincinnati and other southwestern points. The minimum price at the epening of the season, in September and

Bellflowers predominating.

county-seat.

Wayne County produces a fine quality of fruit, and with greater intelligence in selec-tion, cultivation and care of orchards, packing and marketing, apple culture will become an important industry on her hillside farms.

ELMER E. REYNOLDS.

Wayne County, Pa.

Jottings by Fruit Growers. A well-cared-for apple orchard is a paying investment, but a neglected one is a dismal failure.—M. N. Edgerton, Petoskey, Mich

I have found a successful method for the protection of trees in winter which consists of banking up the roots six or eight inches high by placing a few shovels of earth against the tree. If in the winter the trees are given a wash of whale-oil soap it will

grafted. The grafts are put in thickly, not more than ten or twelve feet apart if possi.

grower receiving twenty five cents per wisteria, that leaped from cedar to cedar, abundant pasture or meadow land, but the last census, Iowa, a tarming State, havener than ten or twelve feet apart if possi.

grower receiving twenty five cents per passion flowers, hydranges, foxglove, chrys-succeeding dry weather and the heavy ing fifty-five thousand square miles, had five passion flowers, hydranges, foxglove, chrys-anthemums, hollyhocks, coreopsis, gail-lardiss and iris in the old front yard, that make the tears start and call up the fondest recollections. No matter what happened, A cold-storage plant will be established whether Jack was sick or Jill went away, at Winwood, in the northern part of the county, and a similar plant on an extensive that blight January dreams of June loveliscale will be erected at Honesdale, the ness, still the flowers bloomed. Always ness, still the flowers bloomed. Always there was a fragrant flower for the boy or girl home from college or the sick friend.

To the lawns embellished with hardy plants spring has no terrors of b re grounds. The first expense is the greatest, and after that, wind and sun and rain, nature's handmaids, increase the worth and loveliness from year to year. She declares an reasing annual dividend. The dollar spent for tender annuals vanishes with the first frost. The hardy plant, on the con-trary, grows stronger and increases the value of the land.

The period of bloom of many is not long;

but a variety may be planted, so that, with only a moderate amount of care, a continuous period, from the first snowdrops in March, through a rich succession of bulbs, plants and shrubs, to the Michelmas daisy and hardy "mum" of November, an ever-

growth of winter wheat proved nearly destruction to the young plants which will necessitate continued efforts in this direc-

Thus is learned a lesson of much value that "worn-out" pasture lands (so called) that have long been tramped and closely grazed, the crowns of the plant exposed to the rays of the summer's sun and the wind and frosts of winter, with a decreasing supply of forage from year to year, is not the occasion wholly of a low state of fertility or the absence of the elements of plant food essential for the life of the plant. The above experience seems to justify the state-ment that there are thousands of acres of anproductive and consequently unprofitable lands, not only here in this favored section of western New York, but which are to be seen as one travels in any direction outside of the State, that could be restored to a condition of fertility that would contribute to a favorable showing on the balance sheet of the farmer at the close of the year. Generally speaking all such soil conditions really speaking the farmer at the close of the year. Generally speaking, all such soil conditions require is a system of tillage that will thoroughly break and pulverize the soil, admitting air and unlocking dormant plant food, making it available and awaiting a condi-tion to be taken up and assimilated by the rowing plant. IRVING D. COOK.
Genesee County, N. Y. growing plant.

Among the Farmers.

cted, so the cows will not have to go out in the open air to get it; third, height enough from the ground so the dressing can hoeing as is seeded to keep down weeds. be dropped down underneath; fourth, a plenty of ventilation in front of the cows, the rear will take care of itself; fifth, it should be so constructed that the cows can be kept clean with the least expense of labor; sixth, the cows should be so tied that they will have the largest amount of latitude and still be tied .- R. W. Ellis, Somerset County, Me.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

"The Care of Animals" is a new publication written by N. S. Mayo and pub-lished by the Macmillan Company of New York, The author seeks to prescribe the proper care of farm animals with special reference to their physical needs and com-fort. Attention is called to the great importance of proper sanitation in preventing the development of animals' diseases. The volume discusses feeding, treating and exercising animals; their care in stables and ercising animals; their care in stables and in the way of legislation? If the trouble yards; judging and handling horses; lameness and shoeing of horses; symptoms and treatment of diseases; breeding; veterinary chateless; a disease; breeding; veterinary enough and the groceryman and the drugdiseases classified according to the part or organ affected.

f horses are the subject of a light and airy those worthies, or losing their mo discussion in the Transvaal Agricultural Journal.

Experiments made on goats, asses and creasing inoculations of the tubercle bacilli. ures of tuberculosis which would have been fatal to untreated animals.

A vaccine has apparently been discovered which is a specific for swine erysipelas. The Jenner Pasteur Institute at Budapest has prepared a serum which requires two inoculations at intervals of about twelve days. This method has been tested upon 9250 animals, not a single case developing erysipelas after vaccination.

The peregrinations of the beef measle worm in the slaughter house of Trieste are entertainingly traced by Herr J. Spadiglieri in the Ztschr. Fleisch-u. Milchhyg. This parasite is found most extensively in the internal and external muscles of masti-

A review in the experiment station record of the Department of Agriculture recon mends that about one-third of mash feed for poultry should consist of red clover or alfalfa. In cold weather fowls crave long feed, and in addition to the large amount of nutrition supplied, clover is believed to heighten the color of the egg yolk.

In a recent discussion of the stock interests of the West, Senator Gibson of Montana presented some figures which will likely be a surprise to Eastern farmers. Coming from a live-stock State himself, he maintains that the present general system on grain alone. Not only did the hogs fed on of grazing herds over unimproved land, where it takes from fifteen to thirty acres to run a steer, should be displaced as rapidly as possible by farming methods of raising hay and winter feeding. Urging combination with grain as contrasted with the repeal of the desert land law and other

"Our present system of land laws is all that could be desired if it is the part of never be large numbers of cattle in the little, from the employer's standpoint, as Rocky Mountain States, but if farmers can compared with last year. occupy that country, which will surely be the case under a wise and just national pol-

hundred thousand more cattle than Mon-tana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico, States and Territories covering an area of 821,000 square miles."

The Department of Agriculture has a bulletin in type on watermelons and musk-melons. A description of the method of growing Rockyford muskmelons—which is the Netted Gem—in the Arkansas valley in Colorado is as follows: The melon requires a deep, warm, sandy

loam soil well supplied with humus. In comparative tests by the Colorado station of alfalfa sod and cropped land manured with well-rotted barnyard manure or bone meal applied in the hill the best results were obtained on the alfalfa sod. In this case the product was nearly doubled, the quality was better, and the ability to re-sist fungus troubles greater. Alfalfa condition for succeeding crops. The land is prepared by rather deep plowing, har rowing and leveling. Furrows are then run with a shovel plow from six to seven feet, and the seed is planted by the side of the furrow in hills from five to six feet apart in the rows. Planting should be done from the first to the tenth of May. The carefully selected seed (ten to fifteen to each hill) should be planted not over one inch deep. Give each cow a space three feet wide, and length as preferred. We think 4½ feet tion water into the furrows and allowing it about right.—Soy Bros., Kirk County, Mo.

There are a few essential points in the through the soil or by subirrigation, as it is construction of a tieup: First, sunshine all termed. When the plants have four leaves, day; second, water in the tieup or in a room | they are thinned to three in each hill. At this time the permanent irrigating furrows are run and cultivation ceases, except such

> Planting overgrown nursery stock, because it can be secured cheaper than young stock, is a serious mistake. In the first place the bandling is much greater, and again, such trees will never make the sturdy and vigorous growth of the younger trees. To use them at any price is poor economy.

Pure food discussion is occupying its usual proportion probably of Congressional debate. Senator Heyburn of Idaho made a convincing speech last week showing the absolute necessity of some legislation on this subject. Why was it necessary for him to make a speech? Every senator and every member of Congress knows that large proportion of the foods and drugs sold them in such a manner as to be very unif they attempted to show him that his household regulations regarding food adul-Psoroptic, symbiotic and sarcoptic scabies teration were working a hardship upon their businesses. Yet this is the situation of Congress. Special representatives appear upon the scene and tell our legislators cattle show that these animals can be made immune from tuberculosis by gradually intion will work a great hardship upon the A large number of these animals included | manufacturer and the merchant. And they in a German experiment noted by the De- say this in almost so many words, demandpartment of Agriculture were brought to a ing that Congress shall consider the interdegree of immunity where they resisted in-fection with doses of virulent bovine cult-may be practicing an absolute fraud upon

Where does the fault lie? With the special interests? Not particularly. It is human nature to get all you can and keep what you get. With Congress? Yes, Congress is responsible, but the fault lies with the people and with no one else. The man who votes to send a man to Congress should have an understanding regarding this r which affects his own and his family's health, and just as specific an understanding as if the matter could be adjusted in his own household.

The Utah Experiment Station has from time to time made some very valuable ex-periments in feeding milk. The testimony on the value of skimmilk for hogs as a food is convincing. Comparisons are made with like experiments of the Wisconsin, Colo rado and New Hampshire Experiment stations. Hogs when fed milk and grain required much less dry matter to make a pound of gain than hogs fed on milk alone. The average of the Utah experiments showed one hundred pounds of milk to be equal to about twenty-four pounds of grain. In the Colorado experiments the hogs fed on milk and grain, gained more than twice as much per day and required but little more than half as much dry matter to each pound of gain as did the hogs fed milk and grain gain more rapidly, but they grew larger and were in much better con dition. The experiments show conclusively

GUY E. MITCHELL.

Farm hands in some parts of the Wes wisdom to give the ownership and control of are trying to cut chores out of the farm pro-the land in eight States of the Union to a gramme. This demand would be an awkthe course taken. The following spring few men and companies, who will use them ward one for some of the large Eastern milk for cattle ranges, rather than hold them for and dairy farmers whose work is about all millions of homeless American citizens. chores. There are signs, however, that the Under pastoral stock raising there will Eastern farm-labor situation is improving a

> Be exceedingly neat, careful and prompt icy, its live-stock interests after a while will in the business management of the farm assume immense proportions. In proof of his I have only to state that according to McGowan, Geiger's Mills, Pa.



PEN OF BLUE SWEDISH DUCKS.

Including First Prize Pair at New York and Boston. Bred by Exmoor Farms, Lebanon, Pa-

rabbits and the scale insects. The protecdlesex County, Mass.

Davis; today it retails in Centralia at thirty trees in all neglected orchards, which is in this fruit district and is the surest remedy for the past oversupply of poor fruit and consequent low prices. - W. G. Jennison Middlesex County, Mass.

I do not advocate any farmer to have a mixed orchard. It is injurious to the orchard and it is so to the tree. You canno profitably raise apples and plums together, nor can you raise a few plum trees by them selves. I have at different parts in this State seen German prunes growing which will not bear at all. You must have a number of different plum trees together, or else they don't fertilize. I would not advocate or would not say under any circumstance you should have a mixture in the orchard. I have had orchards with apples and peaches and they did not do well. I have had orchards with dwarfed pears and ap-ples and they did not do well. I have had apples and peaches and pears alone and they did well. This was my experience.—

J. H. Ledy, Marion, Pa.

A Plea for Hardy Plants. One of the odd traits of our shrewd, farseeing people is that they annually spend the field needed more heroic treatmethousands of dollars on tender annuals to secure permanent results, it was do the neglect of permanent, hardy plants. The annuals come late and go early. hardy plant responds to the first kiss of the vernal winds, and while the ground is yet too wet to work, is pushing forth its wealth

of bursting buds. The patriotic woman thinks with a conam sure of syringas, flowering almo lilacs, honeysuckle and roses." Yet, when orders are made up, there will be \$10 spent for seeds and tender plants to \$1 for hardy shrubs.

When we look back to our old homes 't is not the loveliness of the tender annual that makes our hearts swell. They faded and were gone. No, 't is the barberry by the well, the privet hedge at the rear, the western points. The minimum price at the stump, those springing from a point nearest the ground are grafted because they root better and are less liable to damage from wind; the others are cut down. On a single wind; the others are cut down. On a single stump not more than two suckers are

of this section met and abused the Ben bearable after months of sameness. It loses its delicate grace and airiness, even as ents a peck .- J. Webster, Carbondale, Ill. a strain of sweet music, repeated o'er and The San Jose scale is surely killing out o'er again, offends the ear. Tender annuals have their place. One cannot afford to negbound to result in more intensive cultivation | lect them, neither can one afford to rely upon them to the exclusion of the certain

What the Old Pastures Need.

The writer many years ago reserved as sture a tract of low, naturally fertile bottom land adjacent to a creek; its convenience and a constant supply of water was an inducement to retain it for that purpose much longer than it should have been, for it had long been noticed that a portion of the field presented a worn-out and poverty-stricken appearance, much of the ground at all times bare and unproductive.

Although I had been personally advised by a prominent professor of one of our agricultural colleges, as a remedy, to "thoroughly harrow the surface of the ground in early spring and sow liberally with grass seed, which it was thought would be attended with good results," it was remarked that the method was often suggested, but I had never seen it put in practice, and it was also learned that the professor's knowledge was quite as limited so far as practical experience was concerned. Believing that secure permanent results, it was decided three years ago as a preparatory measure to some misgivings, as it was feared that the soil was in too poor condition to grow white beans. After plowing a good depth and then thoroughly fitted they were planted in good time, using about 150 pounds acid tented sigh: "My nasturtiums and sweet phosphate per acre. Notwithstanding the peas I may not have for Memorial Day, but low state of fertility the land had long presented, it was a surprise to note the strong, vigorous and even growth attained during the entire season, the vines heavily laden and the final abundant harvest that was gathered, fully justified the wisdom of oats were sown with a light dressing of commercial fertilizer. This also was a phenomenal crop of seventy bushels per acre. Immediately after the harvest the ground was plowed and worked at intervals

absolutely protect against winter killing, changing, constantly satisfying wealth of form, color and fragrance is yielded. One tion will last all winter.-J. C. Rich, Mid- tires of the sameness of our continual bloom llesex County, Mass.

Thirty years ago, the horticultural so ciety itself marvelously beautiful, becomes un-

#### Dairy.

Big Helstein Milk Records.

The following is a brief summary of the official records of Holstein-Frieslan cows that have been approved from March 15 to March 24, a period of nine days. These records are made under careful supervision of agricultural experiment stations, and the butter is estimated on the basis of 85.7 per cent. of a pound of fat to a pound of fin-ished butter, the rule of the American Aslation of Agricultural Colleges and Ex-

periment Stations. During this period forty-three seven-day records, four fourteen-day records and five thirty-day records have been registered. The largest seven-day record was of a full-age cow at 22 pounds 13.2 ounces butter. Her test was continued thirty days and resulted in the production of 2152.7 pounds milk, containing 77.033 pounds butter fat, equivalent to 89 pounds 14 ounces butter, a trifle less than three pounds a day. Another full-age cow produced in thirty days 1897 pounds milk, containing 72.198 pounds butter fat, equivalent to 84 pounds 3.7 ounces butter. A four-year-old in the same length of time produced 1654.4 pounds milk, containing 64.905 pounds fat, equivalent to 75 pounds 11.6 ounces butter, and a three-yearold made a record in thirty days of 1676.2 pounds milk, 56 271 pounds fat and 65

pounds 10.4 ounces butter. Of the seven-day records fourteen full-age cows averaged, age 7 years 7 months 6 days, days from calving 38, milk 435.3 pounds, but ter fat 15.169 pounds, equivalent butter, 17 pounds 11.2 ounces. Three four-year-olds averaged, age 4 years 4 months 17 days. days from calving 35, milk 370.9 pounds, butter fat 13.871 pounds, equivalent butter 16 pounds 3 ounces. Eleven three-year-old averaged, age 3 years 5 months 25 days, days from calving 30, milk 382.4 pounds, butter fat 12.959 pounds, equivalent butter, 15 pounds 1.9 ounces. Fifteen classed as twoyear-olds averaged, age 2 years 4 months 2 days, days from ealving 43, milk 296. pounds, butter fat 9.804 pounds, equivalent butter, 11 pounds 7 ounces. S. HOXIE,

Superintendent of Advanced Registry Yorkville, N. Y.

Saving Dairy Expense. Can we better our methods of getting our product to the creamery? I believe the practice now in vogue of hauling the whole milk to the creamery and there having it separated is losing a great many thousands of dollars to the dairymen each year. Not only is there loss in the cost of hauling the milk, but in the feeding value of the skimmed milk.

Can we remedy this enormous expense is the question. Yes, I believe we can by the use of a farm separator, either power or hand. I believe we can educate ourselves to take as good or better care of the crean thus separated than we can the whole milk The cream thus separated upon the farm and delivered by the most up-to-date method will lessen the cost of manufacture at least one-half, and with a great improvement over the present system as regards flavors, etc.

The most successful operators of cream eries in this State are where the milk is all separated on the farm. There is the West Salem Creamery that last year made 948, 000 pounds of butter, and paid to the patrons \$190,000.

The cost of gathering the cream, making the butter and delivering it at the station was just two cents a pound, and that is what it has averaged for the past ten years, and the butter netted to the patrons, on a average, twenty-one cents a nound. Mr. H. D. Griswold, one of the patrons who produces more milk in the winter than in the summer, is averaging twenty-two cents a pound. There are 350 patrons, and they all have farm separators; there is no separator in the creamery at all. One hundred pa trons, who have a small number of cows, raise their cream by the gravity process. but they are fast getting the farm separa tors, and the gravity of process will soon be Lake, Mich.

Making Fancy Soft Cheese.

During the past year the Storrs Experiment Station has pursued investigations with the object of securing definite informa tion as to how the soft cheese can be made Professor Clinton has manufactured some of the cheese and has succeeded in getting the true flavor, odor and appearance of the imported cheeses. After visiting the agricultural department at Washington, exhibiting the product of his experiments and laying the subject before Secretary Wilson, Professor Clinton received assurances of material aid from the department, and an agreement has just been entered into between the Storrs Experiment Station and the dairy division of the bureau of agricultural industry of the Department of Agriculture, by which the United States will aid in this investigation.

The work will be conducted from both practical and scientific standpoint. E. B. on Heyne of Waterville, N. Y., probably the most expert and best informed in the matter of making fancy soft cheeses of any man in America, has been engaged to take charge of the practical part of the work. Alfred W. Bosworth, who for the past five years has been first assistant chemist of the Rhode Island Experiment Station, has been secured to conduct all necessary chemical investigations. Dr. Charles Thom of Cor nell University will make a scientific study of the moulds which have to do with the ripening of this cheese. The Department of Agriculture will pay these three men, and the Storrs Experiment Station plans the experiments, furnishes the scientific labora tories and apparatus necessary for carry

Butter Still Declining.

Prices have dropped from three-fourths of a cent to a cent and a half per pound in Boston since last quoted. This market has been lowe relatively than New York or the West.

The increasing receipts of fresh goods are be ing to affect the market, and the situation is a bad one for all concerned, but especially for those unfortunate dealers who are trying to clear away their holdings in cold storage. It is also bad for producers of creamery butter, since all but the best grades come into compe-tition with storage goods held by dealers very anxious to sell at same price. The result that there is not much demand for medium or low grades of fresh creamery and dairy but ter. As soon, however, as grass-fed butter be gins to arrive the situation should improve. We ote elsewhere 211 cents for top-grade creamery, but most lots of choice creamery are selling at least half a cent below that figure, only a small per cent. rating as strictly extra. There is a large supply on hand being urged for sale, and rospect appears of improvement for the ent. Box and print butter is decidedly lower,

present. But and print butter is decidedly lower, and only the best sells at top quotations as given. Cable advices to George A. Cochrane from the principal markets of Great Britain give butter markets as demoralized. Stocks are large, and accumulating. Home, Irish and Continental make is large. Finest Danish 22 to 23 cents. Finest Australian and New Zealand 19 to 20 cents. Finest Canadian 18½ to 19 cents. Finest
Russian 16 to 18 cents; American butter of all
descriptions is meeting a very poor demand, and
while receivers are willing to make liberal concessions, they cannot bring on the demand.
American creameries are offered at 15 to 17
cents and ladies at 13 to 15 cents. Cheese markets are dull, and prices declining. Concessions of 25 to 50 cents fall to bring on free buying. Finest American and Canadian 10 to 10
cents.

cents.

Chosee is lower in Boston, working down slowly in sympathy with butter. From present outlook, the new make will begin at a low level; hence dealers are more desirous of closing out the old stock. At New York the demand from the old stock. At New York the demand from home trade keeps up very satisfactorily and holders generally seem inclined to feel steady on strictly fancy choose; but on the under grades there is increasing anxiety to clean up, and prices have been lowered a little to cover business done. The season is daily growing later, and while supplies of fodder-made choese are not expected to be large, as many factories will not attempt to open up before May 1, still some of the smaller factories are running, and more will open up;soon. Scattering lots of new cheese are arriving, and there will be a gradual increase from this week on. Quality of the new make so far has generally been undesirable and attractfar has generally been undesirable and attract-ing little attention from exporters, which is about the only outlet, as quality is not suitable

for home-trade use.
Stock of butter and eggs in Quincy Market Cold Storage Company, April 9: Butter 34,18 packages; last year 23,946 packages; eggs 11,387 cases; last year 1069 cases. In Eastern Cold Storage Company, April 9: Butter 17,095 packages last year 4035 packages; eggs 12 cases; last year

#### Agricultural.

Eastern Hay Markets Dull.

Nearly all Eastern markets, including New York and Boston, report liberal supplies and dull or weak markets, but Philadelphia and Pittsburg report rather light supplies and steady ate receipts and prices firm or higher. Southern markets report an improved tone, except at New Orleans, which is oversupplied. New York dealers are still buying imported

rye straw, which is an excellent quality, and brings \$24 per ton, the same as American straw. me wheat straw was imported last week and sold at \$22 per ton, which is nearly double the price of domestic wheat straw.

The New York hay market is reported very dull, feeders are not buying so freely now that the cold weather is over. The better grades, as usual, are closed out well, but the low grades accumulate and may have to be sold at 'lower prices to clean them out. It is thought that as canal navigation opens large amounts of hay will be sent down from Canada. Canadian farmers feel confident that prices will improve later in the season. They probably judge from their ex. perience of the last two seasons, when there was a short crop, but this year couditions are differ-ent and there is no certainty of improvement.

Southern Crop Conditions.

Farm work in Florida is going forward actively, the dry weather noted last having been broken by good showers in most parts of the region. The temperature is rather cool for the season, with a slight frost in the western part of the State. The tomato shipping season is at its height. Corn has received its first hoeing and promises well. These remarks in general apply to Texas and Louisiana, but there has been too much rain in some parts of Texas, otherwise conditions are favorable. Cabbage planting is being conducted on a large scale in the South. Growers report an active demand for the plants for setting.

D. W. Reichard, Hagerstown, Md.: "After careful investigation in this part of the State, I one, probably equal to that of 1900. Some of the tender varieties were frozen, but in most in-stances the buds are in healthy condition. Last

year the crop in this section was nearly a total Potatoes in Larger Supply.

Prices have declined a little from the top, which was about \$1.25 for best lots, in quantity. The range for choicest grades is now about \$1.15 to \$1.20, although some dealers are still asking

The arrivals have been more liberal of late, but the supply is not much ahead of the demand, and it seems more likely that the full prices will be ecovered or exceeded than that lower price ould be reached. There is quite a stock of the Dakota Red variety, New Brunswick grown, on the market, and, as this kind is not a first-class table sort, its price ranges as low as 85 cents to \$1.10. These are bought mostly by pedlers, as their trade. It may be noticed that the top quo-tations are for Maine Hebrons and Green Moun-tains. The same price would, of course, be com-manded also by Massachusetts or New York potatoes of equal quality and appearance. Mass chusetts Early Rose, choice, bring about the same as best Maine, but there are seldom enough of them on Boston market to fix a wholesale of tation. They are sold mostly in job lots or at retail in the smaller cities and towns, thus netting better returns to growers. The potatoes quoted in our market columns are carload lots from the leading potato-growing sections. Sweet potatoes are in light supply and prices hold nearly un-The boom in the potato market at New York

has been tolerably well maintained during the past week, and some dealers talk of a \$4 per barrel market the rest of the season. They say that the early Southern stock from Cuba and Florida will not amount to much, and that no potatoes of consequence will arrive before the iddle of May, by which time the potatoes is likely to get scanty and prices high Other dealers say that the prevailing high price will reduce the demand to such an extent tha there will be a surplus of potatoes at the end of the season, but taken as a whole the situation indicates continued high prices for the present. Not much foreign stock is expected. About fit-teen thousand bags arrived from Germany last week, selling at \$3.50 per 165-pound bag, but prices are higher abroad, the supply scarce and the season is getting late for shipment. New po-tatoes in the extreme South are producing well, but the quantity is not sufficient to control the market. New potatoes in the Mobile market bring \$4.50 per bushel. Old stock brings \$1.10 at Indianapolis. Three thousand bushels were so at \$1 in Homer, N. Y. Potatoes are scarce a Sioux City at \$1.40, and dealers predict an ad vance to \$1.50. The New York market for pota oes was weaker Thursday. Old stock generall costs high and holders are slow to shade price but to sell, outside figures are impossible reach, except in a small way. New potato somewhat lower for all grades. Sweet potato continue firm, with occasional sales of basket

Damage to Winter Wheat and Rye.

The Government crop report issued last week shows, as expected, a rather poor condition o wheat and rye for the time of year. The condi tion of wheat is placed at 76.5, which compare with 86.6 on Dec. 1. Last April the condition 97.3 and the ten-year April average ending with 1903 was 84.1. The grain trade had quite gener-ally expected a condition of about 80. The result was a sharp advance of one-half to three quarters of a cent per bushel in the curb market

The damage is general in all sections of the country, although the Pacific States show less decline than other localities. Indiana, Ohio and Oklahoma each report a condition fairly sixty six per cent., compared with nearly one h per cent. last year. Kansas, Pennsylvani nessee, Michigan are close to seventy-five pe cent., compared with last year's report of nearly one hundred at the corresponding date. Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri report over eighty per cent. and California stands highest at ninety-two pe

The average condition of winter rye on April 1 was 82.3, against 97.9 on April 1, 1903; 85.4 at the corresponding date in 1902 and 89.1 the mean

the corresponding date in 1902 and 89.1 the mean of the April averages of the last ten years. The statistician of the New York Produce Ex-



See Article "Profit in Grafted Chestnuts."

In other words, there has been a reduction in the winter wheat indication of 67,200,000 bushels winter wheat.

The reckoning for last year's crop, as made by the same authority on the corresponding date of April, 1903, and based of the Government report, was 589,411,000 bushels, but the actual harvest turned out only 399,867,250 bushels, showing a decided reduction from the April estimate of that

The flour trade is exceedingly dull everywhere Numerous mills are either closed or running only part of the time. The stock in millers' hands is not large owing to the policy of ceasing opera-tions when there are no orders, instead of piling up flour in anticipation of future trade. The exreme variations and price of wheat make it dangerous to manufacture flour for future mar-

Vegetables in Fair Supply.

Old vegetables, carrots, beets, parsnips, squashes, cabbages, hold about steady, but turnips and onions are in larger supply and a shade ower. The increasing supply of Southern Spanish and Bermuda onions affects the market for that vegetable. Most hothouse stuff is in fair supply at nearly steady prices. Cress and rad-ishes are working down. Rhubarb and aspara-gus decline in price quite fast about this time, but the native outdoor product will not be in for some time. Native cold-frame dandellous are quite plenty. Southern spinach and kale are lenty and cheap. Southern tomatoes are plenty nd lower.

Literature.

This is the widely advertised " personal ronoun novel," in which a woman is sup oused to lay bare to the gaping world the inmost secrets of her heart. "To write the pare truth, as far as it is known to me without flinching," is the purpose of the anonymous author as set forth in her preface She tells us further that she is "a woman of the world, not quite the basest of her kind, but farther yet from the best," and then she admonishes "those who are with-out sin cast the first stone." The reader naturally expects some highly seasoned senns as he peruses the pages of the book. We find that the story-teller, who calls herself Sidney Lloyd-after the troublesome marriage question is settled—is the wife of a steady-going but not over-brilliant architect, and that they live in a fashionable suburb of Boston known successfully compete for some of the work for a millionaire, who contemplated building a series of rural railroad stations along one of his railroads, alarmed his wife, and rather than have her husband continue to turn out mediocre work she studied architecture, and being the daughter of an artist, soon became more proficient in his own ofession than he was. When it chanced that this same millionaire, G. Ross Kimball, decided to build a magnificent country residence, her own ideas so pleased the railroad king that he not only paid liberally, but became unduly friendly with the accomplished married woman. The events which are confessed" from this point concern the ripening of the intimacy between the two, and the eventful night when their relations reached a climax.

There are but comparatively few charac ters in the book. The "heroine," whose mind is now doubtless relieved by her confessions," naturally dominates book. We find her the somewhat familiar type of ambitious "society" woman, who wants the good things of life and is willing to run a little risk to secure them. She is not wholly bad, however; indeed, she has many redeeming qualities, and after the scheming millionaire tells her some facts about herself which she had not considered before, she suffers real shame and sorrow. Irving Lloyd, the husband, deserved a better fate and a happier life (he dies before the confessions are ended). The millonaire villain is, of course, a monster, who lays in wait for unsuspecting women. There is a Dr. Kirke and his sister in the book. who are, perhaps, the most unconvention people of all the company. For those who enjoy the morbid self-analysis of a woman the book will be read with eagerness. Some may find a lesson in the bitter experiences of the heroine. (New York: D. Appleton

The fact that this book is written by Fannie Merritt Farmer, best known as the former principal of the Boston Cooking School and author of "The Boston Cookhool Cook Book," stamps it with the ing Sc seal of authority. It is a volume which will make a special appeal to any one having care of invalids, particularly in the matter of diet, and the hundreds of personall tested recipes afford a variety of wholeson and appetizing dishes for those who are at their wit's end in the matter of preparing food for the sick and convalescent. Not only do we find a host of recipes and invalnable anggestions as to diet in special disease, but there is much scientific informa tion which the nurse or mother may study The statistician of the New York Produce Exchange, Mr. J. C. Brown, figures a crop indication of 425,000,000 bushels winter wheat on the body," "estimates of food] values," "food

basis of the April figures. His estimate based and health vs. drugs and disease," "infant shels. feeding," "child feeding," and then follows important general advice in regard to food for the sick and cookery for the sick. In giving recipes, special attention is de-voted to the different ways of preparing beverages, eggs, soups, fish and meats. Nor are the desserts overlooked. One whole chapter is devoted to diabetes, and then there are diets also suggested for constipation, diarrhea, stomach troubles, obesity, typhoid fever, Bright's disease, consumption

"It is safe to state," says Miss Farmer. "that two-thirds of all disease is brought about by errors in diet-either the food principles have not been properly maintained, or the food has not been properly cooked. To one accustomed to visiting children's hospitals, or children's wards in general hospitals, this statement cannot seem an exaggeration, as the results of malnutrition are everywhere in evidence."

One of the features of this scientific book s the caloric or heat values of the recipes which are given. The book is illustrated with sixty half-tone illustrations, which add to the beauty and utility of the volume. Two indices in the rear render this vast storehouse of information easily ccessible. An element of safety is added to any home which possesses "Food and Cookery for the Sick and Convalescent." Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.50

A recent addition to the "Popular Library of Art" is Mrs. Ady's (Julia Cartwright's) sketch of Botticelli. In the compact little book of two hundred pages we have the story of the life and achievements of this Florentine painter of the Renaissance, who by his art and personality stamped himself indelibly on the pages of history. The biographer in this book points out the strong individuality of his con tion, the depth and originality of his thought, his fine poetic imagination and sense of beauty, all of which make an especial appeal to the modern mind. Botticelli (whose real name, by the way, was Alesandro dei Filipepi), unlike the other great painters who flourished towards the close of the fifteenth century, was a typical Florentine artist, one who spent the best of his years in Milan and went to die in France. Michael Angelo belongs more to Ror to Florence, and his most famous paintings are to be seen in the Vatican chapel. But Botticelli spent almost the whole of his life in Florence. He became the favorite painter

of Lorenzo dei Medici, who employed him to

record the triumph of his house and the

ruin of his foes on the walls of Florence The pages of this book record his work and informus where his famous paintings are now to be found. It is interesting in this connection to note that Botticelli's "Madonns and Child with Angel "(the Chigi Madonna), which was discovered twenty years ago in a dark corner of Prince Chigi's palace in Rome, is now the property of Mrs. "Jack Gardner of this city, after having been the object of a somewhat notorious lawsuit. His eventful life was prought to a close on the seventeenth of May, 1510, and it recalled that for four hundred years his name renained in oblivion, until his high artistic excellence and rare genius were recognized during the latter partof the nineteenth century. The book is illustrated with photo graphic reproductions of Botticelli's greatest paintings, and the student will find a valuable bibliography at the close. (New

York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Price, 75 cents

net.)

Another addition to the valuable "Series of Historic Lives" is a biography of Samuel de Champlain by Edwin Asa Dix, M. A. LL. B., in which the career of the West Indian explorer, the founder of Quebec, the leader of expeditions against the Iroquois and the governor of Quebec is lucidly set forth. Born in the little hamlet of Brouage, on the Bay of Biscay, about the year 1567, Champlain became a soldier at an early age, and he served until Henry of Navarre was recognized as Henry IV. of France. At thirty he turned from soldiering to the life of a sailor, and we next find him exploring the West Indies. About the time of his return to France that country awoke to the fact that although the new world had been discovered about one hundred years previously, she had no footing upon Champlain and De Chastes were both desirous of undertaking explorations and con-quest in behalf of their country. Champlain was destined to be the founder of New France, and the story of his voyage of discovery up the St. Lawrence forms an ex-ceedingly interesting chapter. After the leath of De Chastes, Champlain made another trip to the new world and spent the winter of 1604-5 in Acadia. The next year Champlain and De Monts, his new

Painkiller

companion, passed along the entire New

England coast as far as Cape Cod, anchoring in Boston harbor, where they made a short stay. These same voyagers entered the harbor of Plymouth nine years before the visit of Capt. John Smith and fifteen years before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock. But in 1607 France, like every other nation, save Spain, had failed to obtain possession of any portion of the vast domains which make up the American continent. That year, however, Champlain set out on another voyage which resulted in the founding of Quebec, and soon we find him allied with the Algonquin Indians and at war with the Iroquois. If Champlain had then known of the real power and provess of the five nations which inhabited central New York, he would have thought seriously before committing himself and his country to a lasting warfare with their formidable tribe. We have Champlain's own description of the first battle with the Iroquois, a skirmish that was the cause of a bitter and bloody war on the part of the Iroquois against France. Another battle which resulted in the wiping out of all the Iroquois who participated in the fight, and the wounding of Champlain only intensified the anger and resentment of the Iroquois. We find Champlain in France again in the year 1610, when at the age of forty he married Helene Boulle, a girl of twelve. But Helene returned to her home, while Champlain returned to the wilderness. Subse quent chapters are devoted to the beginnings of Montreal, the search for the North Sea, and a winter among the Hurons. In the meantime Champlain was publishing his voyages which became exceedingly valuable and met with great favor. In 1820 he made another trip to Canada, taking for the first time his young wife. While these additional explorations were in progress history was being made in Europe Richelieu became interested in Canada and the rehabilitation of the colony on a large scale was promptly planned. But at the same time King Charles of England was declaring war against King Louis XIII. of France. Champlain's return to Canada as governor in 1632 was a gala occasion. He was then showing signs of old age. His sixty-six years had been active ones, and had made heavy inroads on his bodily vigor and endurance. With the years he had grown more and more religious. He nevertheless lived an active life in Quebec until his death, in 1635. Apparently he left no enemies. He was, perhaps, the most picturesque figure in all Canadian history. Both Parkman and Fiske pay him high tributes. Mr. Dix has done justice to his subject in his biography. We have a concise account of his career with many contemporaneous events brought in. There are many illustrations of real value. (New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, \$1.00 net.) France. Champlain's return to Canada as

#### Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

MIDDLESEX, 88.
PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heir-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons int-rested in the estate of ELZABETH WELLS, otherwise known as ELIZABETH COOPER, who died in Patterson, in the State of New Jersey, intestate, leaving estate in said County of Middlesex to be administered, and not leaving a known husband or heir in this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant letters of administration on the estate of said deceased to Frederick W. Dallinger, public administrator in and for said County of Middlesex:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the third day of May, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the said nublic administrator is beyond di-

If any you have, why the same should be digranted.

And the said public administrator is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this ninth day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

urer and Receiver General of said Commonwealth.

WHEREAS. John E. French, appointed executor of the will of said deceased, by the Probate Court for the County of Merrimack, in the State of New Hampshire, has presented to said Court his petition representing that as succeived the said county of the said court had petition representing that as succeived to said court had considered to receive or to sell by public or private sale on such terms and to such person or persons as he shall think fit—or otherwise to dispose of, and to transfer and convey such estate.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said(County of Middlesex, on the third day of May, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenooa, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this.

any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachuserts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by serving a copy of said citation on the Treasurer and Receiver General of said Commonwealth fourteen days, at least, before said Court.

Witness. CHARLES J. MCINTIEE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this seventh day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of SARAH ROB-INSON, late of Arlington, in said County, de-

INSON, late of Arlington, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been preserved to said Court, for Probate. by Catherine Robinson, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executivit therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the third day of May, A. D. 1804, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntier, Esquire First Judge of said Court, this twelfth day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

o all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE W. TUCKER, late of Bradford, in the County of Merrimack, and State of New Hampshire, deceased, or in the personal property hereinafter described, and to the Treasurer and Receiver General of said Common-

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ess, winter laying and good quality as oultry. The chicks are very hardy and asy to raise, either of brooders or hens, rovided they are given as much liberty as ossible; for after the first week they are en foragers on their own account witht being wild, and prefer food of their own nding if it can be obtained. They are alays in good flesh and make good broilers when very young, not being rangy and bony like most of the large breeds. The chickment growth more color appears. They grow and mature very quickly until the final change into adult plumage when, like Brahmas and Dorkings, the feathers come

The Faverolles is a good winter and spring layer, not easily checked by climatic changes. The eggs vary in color from white to a deep brown; usually they are a pale brown. The eggs from mature birds are above the average in size. The hens are moderate sitters, that is to say, they are easily broken up, but if allowed to sit are excellent for the purpose. The pullets begin to lay very early.

The neck and saddle-hackles of the male are yellowish or a creamy white, the beard, muffling, breast and under color are black, the legs and feet are white. There are a fairly steady on choice medium-size fowls at 131 few brown feathers on the back, which few brown feathers on the back, which spread out to the shoulders. Whatever white there is is of a creamy tint. The tail is short, broad and black in color, with bronze coverts. The hen is salmon or fawn color for the most part, with creamy white breast and under color. Her hackles should be laced with a lighter color, making them striped brown without any black in them. Faverolles chickens can be hatched quite late in the season and still mature and begin to lay as early as the other medium-sized breeds. The average birds as bred in my yards are about the size of the larger strains of the Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks. DR. A. H. PHELPS.

Glens Falls, N. Y.

Successful Hatching. II.

Before starting the incubator be sure that it sets level. It should be warmed up for a week, at least, in advance and get dried out before the eggs are put in. It is a good plan before putting in the eggs to see if the machine heats evenly. To do this, take five accurate thermometers, place them on the bottom of the egg tray, one three inches from each corner, and one in the centre. Let the machine warm up an hour or so, then open it, draw the egg tray out quickly and open it, draw the egg tray out quickly and see what the readings of the thermo are. If there is more than two degrees difference between the highest and the lowest, there is a leak somewhere, and it should be

found and fixed before you put in the eggs.

Sometimes the trouble is due to a season crack, but most times is caused by the door or door jams shrinking and letting out the heat when the machine is built. If a practical one, it has all the vents that it should need to maintain a uniform temperature and keep perfect ventilation. If other vents occur, either by shrinking or season cracks it upsets the whole system and makes the machine of little or no working value Now, concluding that the machine is in order, place three thermometers very near the centre of machine; one with the bulb 13 one on the egg tray bottom and one underly and earliness, which would seem a streless worker, yet she lived to a green adapt it to Northern localities. It is a cross between Niagara and Moore's Early. The order, when the top thermometer reads 103°, introducer is Allen L. Wood, the Rochester order, when the top thermometer reads 103°, introducer is Allen L. Wood, the Rochester of the property a "wordy philambro-lived to a green old age, honored and respected for her public and private work. She believed in deeds introducer is Allen L. Wood, the Rochester of the property as "wordy philambro-lived to a green old age, honored and respected for her public and private work. She believed in deeds introducer is Allen L. Wood, the Rochester of the property as "wordy philambro-lived to a green old age, honored and respected for her public and private work. She believed in deeds in the property as "wordy philambro-lived to a green old age, honored and respected for her public and private work. She believed in deeds introducer is Allen L. Wood, the Rochester of the property as "wordy philambro-lived to a green old age, honored and respected for her public and private work. She believed in deeds in the property as "wordy philambro-lived to a green old age, honored and respected for her public and private work. She believed in deeds in the property as "wordy philambro-lived to a green old age, honored and respected for her public and private work. She believed in deeds in the property as "wordy philambro-lived to a green old age, honored and respected for her public and private work. She believed in deeds in the property as "wordy philambro-lived to a green old age, honored and respected for her public and private work. She believed in deeds in the private work are property as "wordy philambro-lived to a green old age, honored and respected for her public and private work are property as "wordy philambro-lived to a green old age, honored and respected for her public and private work are property as "wordy philambro-lived" an neath the egg tray on the nursery bottom. order, when the top thermometer reads 103°, | introducer is Allen L. Wood, the Ro the one on the tray should read very near (N. Y.) nurseryman, who writes: 98°, and the one on the nursery bottom not less than 90°. If the thermometer on 90°, and the one on the tray less than 98°, this trouble can be overcome by raising the nursery bottom to within two inches of the egg tray and placing a sheet of burlap sacking upon the nursery bottom. After the machine is in order, adjust the regulator so that the top thermometer will not get above 103°, if the temperature of the incubator room is not below 60°. If it is below 60°, the temperature of the incubator should be increased one-eighth of a degree to every five degrees that the room is less than 60°, or the chicks will be more than twenty-one days hatching. As your success in brooding depends largely on what condition are the chicks when hatched, it is very important that the incubator should be operated so as to have all the chicks out of the shell by

the twenty-first day. I find the best time to put the eggs in the machine is in the morning. This gives you time during the day to regulate the heat and get the eggs up to proper temperature

I do not open the machine for the first hirty-six hours. At the end of thirty-six hours I open it, take out the tray and change ends with it. At the end of forty-eight hours I began to turn the eggs night and morning, and change ends with the tray each time. When I turn the eggs I take the tray out of the machine and place it on a bench which I have for that purpose. I take about twenty-four eggs out of the centre of the tray, and take from the sides and corners eggs enough to fill the space where I took the eggs out. Then I place both hands on top of the eggs, push the right hand from me in a circle to the left and draw the left hand toward me in a circle to the right, moving the eggs toward the centre. I then replace the eggs that I removed from the centre of the tray to the sides and corners. This changes the position of the eggs so that they all have about the same conditions all through the hatch. this system of turning and shifting the will hatch chickens that would otherwise have died in the shell, simply because they did not have the same condi-

tions of those that did hatch. your egg trays are covered with slats and egg turners, you cannot turn the eggs in this manner. With my experience, I pre-

to generate heat themselves, and the regulator should be adjusted so that the thermometer should not read more than 104°. Do not change the regulator after the twentieth day. If the thermometer should read 105° the twenty-first day, it will not harm the made up by a long selection in breeding 105° the twenty-first day, it will not harm the chicks. A rapid raise in the temperature kept on farms in a district called Fa-yerolles. The origin is thus very much like

that of the Rhode Island Reds, and, like the leds, they are a distinctively practical and useful breed.

Among the chief points of excellence death to the chicks if you get any on the eggs. I find the best time to fill and trim aimed for them are quick growth, hardi- the lamps, if you are only running a few machines, is at night.

I usually test the eggs about the eighth day. They should be tested by the tenth sure, as the sterile eggs are not so warm after that period as the fertile ones, and if they are left in the machine, and if they should by chance be the nearest to the built of the thermometer, it would cause you to keep the fertile eggs at too high a temperature for success. The machine should be thoroughly cleaned and aired after each hatch. Wakefield, R. I. J. ALONZO JOCOY.

Poultry Trade Quiet.

Reported for this paper by S. L. Burr & Co.:
"There is very little change to note in the condition of the market on poultry since our last letter to you, although now that the Jewish holidays are over the probabilities are we shall see a somewhat easier market on live poultry of all kinds, particularly live fowl. In fact, at this writing, they are selling fowl a cent a pound less than what they sold last week, but aside from this there is practically no change in the situation, and we look for no special change for some weeks to come."

At New York supplies of fresh-killed fowls vere quite moderate, but the general demand is slow. Invoices show some increase, more es-pecially from the South and Southwest, which causes a somewhat unsettled outlook for the last of the week, though most holders inclined to feel cents. Scarcely any desirable fresh killed West-ern chickens or turkeys have been arriving. Nearby broilers and squabs are nominally unchanged. Frozen poultry rather quiet, but prime grades held about steady. With supplies of live poultry reported for the week not considered, expoultry reported for the week not considered, ex-cessive prices were held fairly steady on fowls and chickens, but roosters are a shade easier. Turkeys have been in light supply, but running very poor, and prices low and irregular. Ducks about steady. Geese thin and sell slowly at irregular prices. Live pigeons hold dull and un-

Eggs Fairly Steady.

Both shipments and demand have been active, with the result that prices show but slight changes. These are all in the downward direction, and amount to not more than a fraction of a from day to day, according to the supply, bu there is no pronounced change in the situation. It may, at time of writing, be called a shade easier. Duck and goose eggs are lenty and slightly lower.

The estimated capacity of the refrigerators in the United States, adapted for storage of eggs. has been placed at seven million cases. Not more than two-thirds of the capacity has ever than ever before, and the effect upon prices next fall can only be guessed at. Most of these eggs are going into storage costing the owners more

than they did last year.

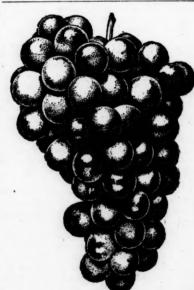
Storage men complain of the high price of egg-cases and egg-fillers. This scarcity of these supplies shows the enormous demand and the large quantities of eggs which are being stored. Some dealers are waiting to put away storage eggs in May, June and July and hope that the price will go down toward the end of the storage season. The demand for storage is keeping up the price remarkably well so far.

# Dorticultural.

A Promising Early Grape.

The McKinley grape has been out about two years, and is attracting considerable atinches up from the bottom of the egg tray, tention as affording a rare combination of

"We certainly have here a grape that is of the very highest quality and the only the nursery bottom should read less than grape of which the pulp can be chewed without getting any disagreeable taste. It



THE EARLY MCKINLEY GRAPE.

ductive and has berries like Moore's Disconding and ductive an grower as the Niagara, and should prove to be a good shipper."

Clover makes good silage; but we must have some dry fodder to feed with the silage and generally you can make hay or fieldcured clover a great deal easier than you the management in looking towards the can corn, so we better make the corn into silage and the clover into hay, although clover makes good silage if it is properly put in.—C. P. Wood ich, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

Apples in Moderate Supply.

Apples in Moderate Supply.

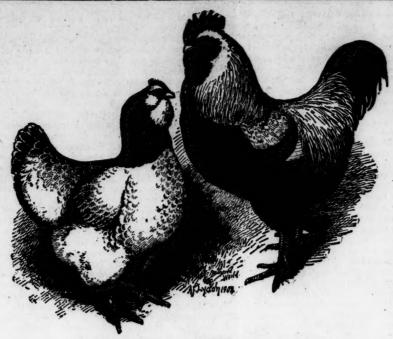
Apples in Moderate Supply.

The apple situation may be considered a little permanently reformed and have been stayle of tray keeps the eggs in touch with each other at all times, so that the heat is conducted from one egg to another, similar to natural incubation, which is of great importance.

I do not cool the eggs until about the twelfth day; then I cool them once a day, one minute the first day and add a minute each day until the twentieth day in the morning. I do not open the machine after morning. I do not open the machine after makes them good keepers.

Apples in Moderate Supply.

The apple situation may be considered a little better. Prices are no higher, but the pressure on better. Prices are no higher, but the pressure on better. Prices are no higher, but the season will close firm and higher, while others believe the stock in hand is sufficient to keep prices at about present level. The prevailing price for any one who desires to learn fully the details of the good that has been accomplished by a charity that ought to appeal strongly to all earnest reformers and lovers of their kind. Mr. James H. Carle, 178 Washington street, is the treasare small, dark-red apple, pinkish inside and of mild. Pleasant flavor. The thick, tough skin makes them good keepers.



PAIR OF SALMON FAVEROLLES, PHELPS STRAIN. The New French General Purpose Breed. See descriptive article

\$2.55 to \$3.87; many landing slack.

Current Happenings. The death of Abby Morton Diaz removes one of the most notable New England women of our day, and one whose golden deeds will live long after the present generation has passed away. She was a genuine descendant of English people who came with the Pilgrims to Plymouth, and she But her chief causes for remembrance do not rest on her ancestry, but on her philanthropic endeavors. She began to show the bent of her mind and the goodness of her heart early in life, for at the age of nine she was the secretary of a juvenile anti-slavery society. One of the most beneficent exhibitions of her more mature labors was the founding of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of this city, of which she was the president at the time of her lamented death at the advanced age of eighty-three, at Relmont. She grew up in a humane atmosphere, for Ichabod Morton, her father, believed that brotherly love should be the ruling spirit in daily life. He was the friend and follower of Horace Mann in the direction of improved public education, and he was also a strong anti-slavery advocate. Among his intimates were William Lloyd Garrison, A. Bronson Alcott and Ralph Waldo Emerson, and they were frequent visitors at his ne when his daughter Abby was young. Mrs. Diaz, after the death of her husband. opened a private school, having previously taught in public schools, to support herself and her two sons, and she was active in many other ways as a bread-winner, managing and taking part in various entertain-

ments, and even showing her executive ability on more mournful occasions. But it was as a writer of juvenile books that she was more generally known, and her William Henry letters will always be a source of pleasure and delight to the youthful mind.
The "Jimmy Johns," "Polly Cologne" and "The Cat's Arabian Nights," from the same facile pen, will always be treasured for their sweetly humorous characteristics and for their reproductions of the thoughts aspirations and pastimes of childhood. They have done no end of good in the moral education of the little ones. Mrs. Diaz was one on the egg tray bottom and one under- quality and earliness, which would seem to a tireless worker, yet she lived to a green he had to take, especially as his back was

> Mr. Charles Henry Parker, who has served a half century as warden and vestryman of Trinity Church, was complimented with an appreciative resolution on his recent retirement from office. In this tribute the proprietors of the church express their sincere wishes for the future happiness and welfare of Mr. Parker, and con gratulate him and themselves that Trinity Church-of which his grandfather, Bishop Parker, was the rector when American in-dependence was declared—and in which his greatly respected father and himself have been stated worshippers, has been the near-est to his heart of all the institutions of

trust and usefulness in which he has faith-

pist great at the pen."

fully served his fellow citizens. Mrs. Maria Avery Daniels Pikelof Colrain, Mass., recently celebrated her one hun-dredth birthday, and on this notable occa-sion the Dorothy Hancock Quincy Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution presented the venerable centenarian a record shield. commemorating the fact that she was the last of the four real daughters of the Chapter. Among her callers was David Avery of East Charlemont, who attained the age of ninety-nine last January, and among the other guests present was her grandson, Frank T. Daniels of Boston, who is in the employ of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, as an engineer. Mrs. Pike, as a nurse, made a notable name, and as a school-teacher before her marriage was an inspiration to the young under her charge that has had a far-reaching and beneficent is a very productive and strong-growing variety. The McKinley Early ripens two weeks ahead of the Niagara, is fully as productive and has berries like Moore's Diaductive and has berries like Moore's Diaduct

The appeal made by the John Howard Industrial Home for funds is meeting with generous responses. Yet more money is needed to carry out the good intentions of lighten the expenses of the institution some \$1200 annually. It is thought that between \$1200 annually. It is thought that between \$15,000 and \$20,000 will earry out the plan successfully. Most of the discharged prisoners that the home has helped have been permanently reformed and have been started on the right road to earn an honest living. The superintendent, Albert Arnold, Warrenton street, will send documents and reports to any one who desires to

that until the chicks are hatched and are thirty-six hours old. After the eggs have been setting about twelve days, they began cold storage and cellars. Some of the cold-stor-

age apples show scald and are not so good as those from cellars. A few of the fancy cold-storage lots, on the other hand, quote higher than top figures given, reaching sometimes \$3.50 to \$4.

Maynard & Child: 5000 barrels; Baldwins sold at Liverpool in general, \$2.85 to \$3.87; Ben Davis, \$2.85 to \$3.87; many landing slack. nearly crazed with trouble, was told by her employer, after one day's trial, to go home and stay until she got her head straight. She was carried along at the workrooms for over a year, until, under the influence of kindness and good food, her physical and mental vigor was re-established. Thus she was able to keep herself and children from starving. The income of the institu-tion is obtained from the sale of carpets was herself a native of that historic town. and rugs made by poor women, and by an nual subscriptions and donations. Miss Kate Bond is president of the society and Mrs. Charles Ostrander its treasurer.

The Saunterer.

I was invited to an informal engagemen party recently, where the singing of popular songs formed part of the entertaiment. One young man, however, seemed to take no part in the festivities, but sat in a corner as glum as Dick Deadeye. Something had evidently gone wrong with him during the day. and nothing could apparently tempt him from his gloom. Finally one of his chums

said:
"Oh, Frank, come up here and warble something, even if it is bright and appro-

priate." The melancholy man went to the piano and, after turning over several pieces of music, chose "Old, and Only in the Way,"

which he sang in a dismal sort of way. This started a general burst of laughter, in which the vocalist could not help joining while the prospective young bride said goodnaturedly:

"I shan't send you any of my weddingcake, Mr. Jacques."

Two friends of mine, commercial travelers, were in a smoking-car going westward, not long ago, when there entered a long and lanky negro, who said to one of them: "Say, boss, I want to get to Cleveland, and I ain't got no money to take me there.

Can't you let me ride between the seats that The drummers were much amused at this request and readily fell into the scheme proposed as a joke. They piled their overoats and gripsacks in front of the man who wanted a free ride, but they wondered how he could endure the cramped position which

fire with great equanimity, and when they lett him at a station to find some equally good-natured passengers, he exclaimed: "Bress you, gemmen! May you never know the want of a nickel! I was rather a warm baby, but I likes the heat."

A clergyman of my acquaintance is in the habit of lifting his eyebrows instead of bowing when he meets a parishioner in the street car. He did this to a lady the other day, and she responded in kind, evidently thinking that what was sauce for the goose must be sauce for the gander.

"The worst stop I ever encountered was the semicolon," said a drummer who re-cently visited Boston and could not get a pneumonia or a grip chaser after eleven o'clock P. M. at the hotel that he patron-ized. He avers that Massachusetts punctuation is worse than the old blue laws, and wants a period put to it.

I went into a barber shop the other day, and the manipulator of the shears and razor had about him an odor that did not come from " Araby the Blest."

"Have you been to Bermuda lately?" I asked.
"Next thing to it, boss," he replied. "I

have just been making the acquaintance

of one of its onions."
"Well," I retorted, "the next time you indulge in such intimacy, do it in the privacy of your ewn home, or in some far-off isle of the sea, and not in the public haunts of men. The onion, like the boil, may be 'healthy,' but it's darned disagreeable when it's inside the other fellow."

I got a bad shave that time, for the barber thought I was a little too strenuous in my remarks, but they were not half os strong as his breath.

There are plenty of strawberries in the market just now, but I prefer to wait until the natives arrive before I partake of the blushing fruit. A persistent vender who has been in the habit of visiting my house every morning importuned me, the other day, to buy a couple of boxes of strawberries, and I told him decidedly that I did not care for them so early in the season.

"When does ye begin on them," he exclaimed in a tone of deep disgust, "next Labor Day, perhaps?"

I don't trade with that fellow any more.

"I am not long for this world," said an

acquaintance of mine the other day.
"Oh," I answered, "you've only got the tired Spring feeling that never precedes a funeral, though it frequently brings a man

Then he smiled and asked me to have a glass of book, but when I intimated that I preferred champagne he dashed round the corner with a gait that did not indicate that he was on his last legs.

Roast young pig was advertised on a bill of fare that I took up at a restaurant not of fare that I took up at a restaurant not long since, and with memories of Charles Lamb's essay on the origin of this dish, I gave an order and received in return a plate nearly full of fat, with a streak or two of

is served up for spring lamb in many eating-houses, and I marveled that there were so few menus, outside of first-class hotels, that were not a delusion and a snare.

When we are turned into pure spirits, there will be no eating, no drinking and no microbes, and we shall be happy; but now leath is standing by with every bit we put in our mouths and every breath we draw, if we may trust advanced scientists. What's the use of knowledge, anyway; where ig-norance is bliss, etc.?

—When the Burnett bill appropriating \$1,600,000 for road improvement was taken up in the Senate April 8, Senator Burton offered an amendment increasing the appropriation to \$2,000,000 and in his argument charged the Republican party and senators with unfair dealing with good road advocates. The amendment was defeated and the hill carrying a million and self-delean and the bill carrying a million and a half dollars

—The new farm superintendent May 1 at the Massachusetts Agricultural college is Elwyn A. Foristall, agraduate of New Hampshire Agricult-ural College, class of '97. Mr. Foristall was forintendent of the college farm at Dur

—Last Monday the annual Boston Horse Show was opened in Mechanics building, and everything points to one of the most successful exhibitons ever held here. While the actual numexhibitons ever held here. While the actual number of entries is a little smaller than the record, the quality is the hightest ever seen here, and it is now beginning to be realized that it takes quality as high to win at the Boston show as in Madison Square Garden, to which Boston ranks second. E. D. Jordan is again a leading exhibitor, and Reginald Vanderblit, who is not quite a newcomer, has the largest string he has ever shown here. The leading exhibitors from New York and Philadelphia will be W. M. V. Hoffman and E. T. Stotesbury. Of heavy harness horses and high steppers there is a splendid entry, and the feature events on the programme have filled well. Probably as much interest will be taken in the hunt club competitions as any others on

"Do you call this young pig?" I asked the waiter.

"Yes, sir," he responded promptly and audaciously.

"Humph," was my response, "it might have been youthful once, but just now it looks as if it were going the whole hog."

It indeed reminded me of the mutton that is served up for spring lamb in many eating-houses, and I marveled that there were so houses, and I marveled that there were so has some very fine hounds and at the Madison has some very fine hounds and at the Madison has some very fine hounds and at the Madison Square dog show in New York he won from a field of six.

Rain has fallen at intervals for several days Lately in Maine, and the effect upon water courses has been marked. At Bangor the Penobscot river has been rising at the rate of a foot a day for the past five days, so that there is now a depth of five feet and seven inches flowing over the crest of the dam at the head of tidewater. Up river the streams and lakes are rising rapidly, and from all over the State come reports indicating that the long drought is at last broken. There was a slight rise resultant from rains some weeks ago, but most of that water had run away when the present rainy period began, and the situation was critical. The rivers were so low that their waters were unfit for drinking purposes, and there has been more typhoid fever in this section this spring than for many years. General condi-tions are favorable for early and satisfactory driving, and the lumbermen are much encouraged, although two or three feet of hard snow is re-ported on the headwaters of the large Maine rivers, and three to five feet on the upper St.

-At a meeting in Waterville, Me., of the Kennebec river land owners, three hundred fire wardens were appointed. These men are "squat-ters," owners of sporting camps and others residing in the timber section, and all vitally inter-ested in preserving the forests from destruction by fire. Last year, the first under the new fire warden law, the wardens prevented many fires and extinguished many others. The annual ap-propriation is \$10,000, and a balance remains in the treasury from 1903, although it was the worst year since 1880 for fires.

—The rapidly growing share of the United States in the commerce of Japan is Illus-trated by a statement just prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its bureau of statistics. The feature of this official statement, which is of especial interest in its re-lation to the growth of American exports to Japan, is the fact that the United States has made much more rapid gains in the imports of

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TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

Rather cool on the bleachers.

The agricultural board is not to be roote up for the present.

According to a recent bulletin of the cen sus department there are some three million more of us than there were three years ago.

The latest yellow peril appears to lie in the cleverness with which the heathen Chinee is able to counterfeit good American

Winter has apparently left the lap of spring; but don't be too certain that she won't presently come coyly back and sit

The ingenious person who has been doing business as the "Lawrence Produce Company" seems to have been a bad Re even before he finished making one. No, Gentle Reader, the news that the

ease of beri-beri doesn't mean that the berrying season is earlier than usual in the Any one who would like to own a singleturreted monitor will have missed the opportunity of his life if he didn't attend the

recent auction sale at the League Island Navy Yard. The prominence recently given to the name of Younghusband has probably surprised many a minor humorist who had imagined it composed to order simply for

Alas that graft should have penetrated even to the ash heap; yet that's what it looks like in the complaints made by those modest Salemites who are seeking licenses as junk pedlers.

humorous uses.

And now comes the case of a man who has dropped dead while drinking a glass of milk. The incident should make good advertising for some enterprising manufactnrer of health drinks.

With whichever side one sympathizes, there are a certain number of good Bostonians, if we may believe outside observ ers, who could profitably cultivate the manner that makes the present Japanese minis ter a "pineapple of politeness."

The Antarctic region, according to recen geological discoveries, has not always been as cold as it is at present. Now that our own winter is over, however, there is less comfort in the thought than there might have been a month or so ago.

Once again Boston may congratulate her self that it wasn't one of her own professors who said it. Dean Tufts of the University of Chicago is being quoted in the newspapers as telling his classes that flirtation tends to the development of both soul

The legal question as to whether a certain Boston suburbanite did or did not give to his tailor the ten shares of a certain stock which he had promised in payment for a certain suit of clothes, leads one to wonde whether he also used his stocks to pay for his stockings?

Many of the life savers along the Massa chusetts coast are reported to be quite" run down" by the unusual amount of work that has fallen to their lot during the past winter. And that's about as good evidence as one-from its own point of view.

It would be a pleasure to deny Mr. Lincoln Steffen's remarks about the business man and his relation to politics; but unfortunately the statements have a painfully convincing ring about them. We can only congratulate ourselves that Boston doesn't figure as prominently as several other

Only two rounds of bitter combat seen rather a short allowance to have satisfied the romantic passions of the two young men of Somerville who recently undertook to wallop each other out of affection for a fair maiden of the same suburb. Possibly their parents may have wished that they had thrashed each other more thoroughly.

One of the safest farming ventures is that of the city man who buys a country easily travel back and forth. For example the case of a workman who went into the country with a capital of seven hundred dollars and bought a place for one thousand dollars, half cash. He raises vegetables and garden stuff for his family, keeps a now and has a little surplus of eggs, poultry and milk to sell. A few minutes ride takes him to the city, and his wages enable him to live well and pay up something on his mortgage every year. He has a pretty little village farm, with a nice lawn and desira ble conditions for bringing up his family and practically all the advantages of the city without its drawbacks. There are hun dreds of thousands of city people for whom a change of this kind would be the wisest

The exhibition at St. Louis may have its weak points, but some of the current criticisms might sorely tax the patience of the managers. As usual, the most absurd detraction comes in sober earnest from England where the London Times asserts that the show in agriculture is rugged and incom-plete apparently because "The display of vegetable foods is insignificant, the brewer is entirely absent, and even the large con sumption in America of Scotch and Irish whiskies has only tempted three distillers to take part." In that case the fair will be in pleasing contrast to the Paris exhion of 1900, where a great part of the so-called agricultural department looked like a saloon keeper's annex. In this country the farmers may raise the corn and rye and fruit, but they do not make the liquors. Why should such products be tagged as agricultural? Then dry goods should be classed farm products because farmers raise the wool. The farmers have troubles enough of their own.

The advance in Western farm values has been enormous during the past six years. Good farms now cost more in States like Illinois or Iowa than they do in prime Eastern farming sections like the Connecticut valley and adjoining regions. The ad- law that it has no adequate punishment vance in the East is slow, but the rising tendency is sure to increase in the long run, If it were in my power to do so, I can

and those who have been holding good farm and those who have been nothing good tarin property ever since the land boom in the sixties will reap their reward. Those who bought in the depression of ten years ago, and even those who buy now, have good value and a prospect of better things to come. But the farm values of the future are likely to hinge more and more on the availability of the land. That is, on its nearness to markets and its smoothness and its adapta-bility for use of machinery. Land which cannot be worked by improved implements is at a serious disadvantage except with a few special products, and its increase in value cannot be rapid. The present tendency must naturally be to concentrate work and values on the best lands until general conditions warrant the investment of money in clearing and improving the tough and rocky acres.

Crops and Prosperity.

The crop outlook is none too cheerful, but in considering the official report, given elsewhere, it is well to bear in mind that the April estimate has often proved a poor indication of the actual crop of winter

Last year, for instance, the April estimate was very much too large, while in certain ceding the April estimate had proved far below the actual outcome at Japanese forces are suffering from the disharvest. This year the report has to deal with a backward season, and the views of orrespondents would naturally be colored little by the slowness of the crops in starting to grow. But no doubt there was serious damage from winter killing. Our own correspondents from the Middle and Central States agree that many of the wheat plants were killed. The combination of a dry fall, followed by severe cold, with considerable ice on the fields, was too much for the crop in many localities. On fields which were rich and well prepared the added vigor of the plants appears to have carried them through in better shape. There is time enough, of course, for much of the damage to be offset by a favorable spring season, and even assuming the correctness of the Government's estimate of present conditions twenty per cent. below those of last year, it is still too early to talk with any degree of certainty of serious shortage. In fact, the seasonable rains in the West and Southwest have distinctly improved the situation since the Government correspondents turned in their

> At least a fairly good average crop is the rule, except in very unusual seasons. The wheat area of late years has become widely extended from northwestern Canada to Texas and the Pacific coast, thus a general failure is always improbable. The total wheat crop (winter and spring) has mounted up from 460,000,000 bushels in 1894 to 638, 000,000 in 1903, and the general tendency has been to larger crops in spite of the varying seasons, owing to more extended planting. Whatever happens to winter wheat, spring wheat is almost sure to increase every year as new areas come into

cultivation.

The effect of a short crop would depend largely on the price. A good war demand and high prices would offset the loss in quantity, so far as producers are concerned. Both a short crop and low prices might tend to retard the returning wave of general husiness prosperity, signs of which are now apparent in the better conditions of ertain great industries.

It is contended, however, with some show of reason, that large annual grain crops are not now the only foundation of business prosperity. As the country grows older, a surplus of property accumulates, foreign trade increases, and affairs go on very well through a crop shortage of a single year. Thus in 1899, winter wheat turned out poorly, yet there was no setback to general business, which kept on at full speed, because of the good start gained through favorable years preceding. This year a big crop would be particularly welcome on acfrom last year, and because of the good demand in prospect to feed the armies of Rus-

Another Duty Toward Our Neighbor. The duty of not putting on the character of another a greater burden than it can safely bear, must have suggested itself to many minds during the past year or two such embezzlements as that of Allen of East Boston and Ham of Brookline have een brought to public notice. But the matter had not been clearly analyzed until the paper published by George W. Alger in the current Atlantic Monthly came to read and talked about. "In early days," this writer points out, "when property was mainly in land or its products, and when business life moved more slowly than it does in these flush times, the temptations and opportunities for crimes against property were far less frequent. But our tend ency to do business on as large a scale as ssible, without that care to detail which is exhibited in the more cumbrous business nethods of countries in which the margins profit are narrower, and where commer cial transactions are not conducted with the astonishing rapidity which characterizes our own, has made dangers peculiar to the methods and habits of our business life." In chanics, the essayist has been arguing, it is part of the engineer's profession to consider carefully the amount of physical weight and pressure which various subtances will bear. Upon this science the safety and well-being of the community largely depends.

But while collapses of buildings are les frequent now than twenty-five years ago, collapses of character are deplorably com oner. "There is no 'jacking-up' proc eas for overstrained morals to be found in the lower courts." In Mr. Alger's opinion we have made altogether too much a virtue of the element of taith in business. Men should not be tempted, he asserts, beyond their power of resistance. And in support of this he tells a story which may very well be repeated here. It is of a judge in the old court of Oyer and Terminer in New York, who had just passed sentence on a young man convicted of having snatched a watch from a lady in the shopping district of Sixth avenue. The time was the fall of 892 when many men were out of work and full of misery. This lady had been shopping all day long in streets thronged with gaunt, hungry-faced creatures. She had worn a small, jeweled watch attached by a chatelaine to her dress. This watch young man, who was scarcely more than a boy, had seen and snatched. While attempting to escape in the crowd, he had I ught, however. And it was at the time of the sentence which would send the young fellow to penal servitude, that the rder turned and addressed to the prose entrix, sympathetically weeping near the bar, these impressive words: "Madam, if is one of the great defects of the criminal for those who incite their fellows to crime

ssure you, I should feel it a pleasanter duty to impose an even severer sentence than the one I have just rendered, on the vain woman who parades up and down the crowded streets of the city, filled as they are today with hungry people, wearing ostentatiously on her dress, insecurely fastened, a glittering gewgaw like this, tempting a thousand hungry men to wrong-doing. There are, in my judgment, two criminals involved in this matter, and I sincerely regret that the law permits me to punish only one of them."

When churches and charitable organiza-tions allow a treasurer to go on year after year without having his accounts audited, when employers commit to the care of a boy of fifteen—to whom they pay three dollars a week—hundreds of dollars daily, when men who are known to speculate are made trustees without bonds, of large estates, there clearly does come into being another distinct consideration, i. e., that of the moral overstrain. A certain young man who is now serving a sentence at Deer Island for the embezzlement of several hundred dollars from a Boston firm, had been taken in by the house, as it developed at the time of the trial, as the result of a casual advertisement, and given entire charge of the payment of bills involving hundreds of dollars a week. He was never required to show receipts for sums paid out, his methods of executing the business confided to him were never questioned. Probably his employer laid as unction to his soul when attending church on Sunday the thought of the great "faith" he was in the habit of having toward his employees. The truth of the matter was, however, that in this particular concern the members of the firm are so keen at their money-grabbing trade that they are altogether slipshod in their management of the office end. Their " perfect confidence," like that in ninety cases out of provided not only large reception-rooms in one hundred, is not genuine confidence at all, but mere excuse for business shiftless-vants may wait and hold personal interness or lack of system. The law relating to views with one another, but a number of actions for personal injuries provides that a man whose body has been injured by the still more confidential talks. In this way carelessness of another, must, in order to it is believed that the status of the servant entitle him to ciaim damages, prove not only that carelessness, but also his own freedom from negligence contributing to or caus-

ing the injury.
"If every business man who suffers from a defaulting employee were obliged to prove not only the employee's crime, but also the absence of substantial business carelessness on his own part, which afforded both the opportunity and the temptation for the offence, how few convictions of these defaulters there would be!" St. Paul, when cautioning the Romans against drinking wine, by which a brother might fall, added that one should not put in another's way anything whereby thy brother stumbleth or is offended, or is made weak." It is by reason of the surplusage of "confidence which his employer possessed that many a man is today occupying a cell in the Charlestown State Prison.

Ibsen as a Prophet of Personal Liberty. Ibsen seems to be coming into his own in the matter of attention this winter. What spiring discussion of him by Mr. George Willis Cooke at the Parker Memorial re cently, the great Twentieth Century prophet of personal liberty is receiving really adequate notice, it would appear. Ibsen can be understood, of course, only in relation with the social and intellectual conditions in Norway at the present day. Just because hide-bound traditions have there survived as in almost no other highly civilized country, it is, indeed, that Ibsen found it necessary to be the extremest that he is. He has been radical in a conservative country, and in a highly conventional society he has proposed the largest liberty for the individual.

At Mr. Cooke's lecture Ibsen's social plays quite properly received chief atten-For in " The Pillars of Society," " A Doll's House," "Ghosts" and "An Enemy lety," the protest against the artificia onditions existing in his country, and the lmost worship of social conformity, is es pecially clear. In method Ibsen is a realist. He has described life as he saw it in Norwegian communities,—and necessarily therefore, in a manner not flattering to his countrymen. With irony, satire and keen est wit, he has condemned the social de mands that put fetters upon the individual Freedom, he proclaims the true law of per onal action. In "Ghosts," as Mr. Cook pointed out, Ibsen attacked the tradition of the past and all those prejudices that en handed down from other genera have b tions. Because the woman stays with he husband she owes it to her self-respect t eave him the black taint is passed down and moral havoc ensues. In "An Enem of Society" the dramatist especially con nends the man who refuses to obey the wil of the majority, and asserts that it is the ected few only who are wise and right In "A Doll's House" he has claimed fo women full opportunity for individual de laring that there can be no fit marriage and no noble motherhood unti woman is a free personality.

Cooke takes due notice that Ibsen is too ex treme in his claims for individualism. His heories emphatically "need to be revised in the interests of a larger advocacy of so cial duty." None the less, we can rejoice greatly in his earnest and bold plea for peronal liberty. A genuine poet, a dran of commanding power, he has pleaded the cause of individual freedom with skill, in-sight, wisdom and resolute power, and, what is perhaps of greater importance.—he has taught us to hate hypocrisy, scorn al social lies and subterfuges and belittle, as we surely should, national prejudices.

A New Women's Domestic Guild.

The first organized effort, on a large scale to solve the servant problem has just been aunched in New York city, and it is the belief of the organizers that the mo vill result in so far dignifying manual house hold labor that the objections of youn women of intelligence, who are obliged to work for their living, to seeking employment of this kind, will be largely overe means of the Women's Domestic Guild. Although philanthropic in its motives, the Guild is conducted on strictly business principles, a fee of two dollars being required for membership, and one dollar for each servant obtained through its agency.

patronesses are many well-known society

people of New York.

The experiment of a training-school for housemaids which was tried here in Boston some years ago by the Women's Educa-tional and Industrial Union, and by them abandoned for lack of girls desirous of taking the course, is to be given another try by these New York women. "Besides the instruction in practical cookery," writes Helen Travers, in the Twentieth Century Home, "lessons will also be given in general deportment. Waitresses will be taught how to set tables properly, how to serve, how to enter and leave a room, how to address different members of the family." One step further than the Boston organization went is to be taken, too, by the New York Guild. It is recognized that one of the most difficult problems of domestic ser-vice is its lack of definite working hours, and that another is its isolation. The Guild hopes to give to servants, who use its kindly offices, a kind of social status. Thus it will afford, if desired, a common meeting-place where the maids can go for a time and throw off the cares of daily duty. This certainly ought to go far toward making the general conditions of service more accepta-ble. It will also help to obtain from employers a recognition that their employees have legitimate rights in regard to "hours off." Another very important departure will be a card index by means of which the char-

acter of employers, as well as that of employees, will be kept track of. In commenting in these columns, some weeks ago, on the recent collegiate alumnæ investiga of employment bureaus, it was pointed out that the present lack of privacy at offices while mistress and maid are having interviews preliminary to engagements is re-sponsible for many an unsatisfactory contract. The Guild recognizes this, and has small antercoms as well, with facilities for relatively to that of a mistress will be one of far greater dignity than it is at pres-

Patriots' Day.

When our forefathers established a cusom of appointing an annual day of fasting in the spring of the year, it was supposed to be in commemoration of the hardships en-dured by the Pilgrim Fathers during their sojourn at Plymouth, which led to the ap-It was really a relic of the older superstition that the favors of the Almighty were to be propitated by fasting and penance. This is older than the Roman Catholic Church, for the pagans and the heathen of nearly all lands, from the earliest days of history to those of the present day, have resorted to self-torture, with the idea that by so doing they were pleasing the Supreme Being that they worshipped.

For this reason we were well satisfied when our Legislature in Massachusetts decided that it would be well to have the Governor cease to name a day for general fasttheatre lecture course in progress at Tufts College on his life and work and an inspiring discussion of him by Mr. the British king at Lexington and Concord on that day in 1775.

There was truth in the claim that the people of the State as a class no longer believed in the value of fasting whenever the Governor should so decide, and that the day had become rather a day of feasting, of games and sports than a day of fasting and prayer, and that there were little in the usual methods of observing it to especially show honor to the Pilgrims or what they endured while founding in the wilderness home where they could enjoy their religious and political beliefs in peace, and plant the principles of free institutions that have roved the groundwork of our

In continental Europe their public holidays are holy days, or "Saints' Days," and as the Catholic calendar supplies an abundance of them they occur so frequently that the especial virtues for which those saints were canonized are forgotton by all but a few of the most devout, and they are but an evense for idleness and festivities.

In Massachusetts, with but eight legal holidays, but one is consecrated to the memory of an individual, Washington's birth day, and this is true of all the New England tates excepting Connecticut, which thus shows honor to Abraham Lincoln on Feb. 12, the anniversary of his birth. Christmas night might be called an exception if it were not that it is almost universally acknowledged that Dec. 25 could not have been the date of the birth of Christ, and that other days have been observed at times past in remembrance of his coming upon earth.

is a reminder of certain principles rathe than of the man, as Memorial Day reminds us of the great leaders of the war only as a part of the great sacrifices of the whole people for the preservation of the Union, or as Independence Day reminds of those principles embodied in the Declaration, and of the heroic struggles of our then weak nation in striving to throw off the yoke of British tyranny.

Patriots' Day reminds us not only of the few men who met the enemy at Concord and Lexington, but of the determination of the people not to submit longer to taxation without representation, and their fixed be-lief that the Government should be "tor the people and by the people," and that the people did not exist merely for the purpose of supporting those who claimed the right

One teacher in a Boston school makes it a point on every Patriots' Day to visit with some of his pupils the battlegrounds made famous on that day, viewing the statue of the minute man as he "left his ploughshare in the field," standing " where once the embattled farmer stood," and reading the tablets that mark the spots made historic by the events of that retreat so disastrous to the British troops, and fraught with such great results to this nation.

Himself a veteran of 1861, he is able to impart lessons of patriotism to his listeners as well as to interest them in the history of that day, of the long war that followed and of the civil war that resulted from the attempt to dissolve the Union of the States, which was so quickly to follow the struggl begun by the men of Massachusetts on April 19, 1775, and that other in which th patriots of all the New England States took



that the lessons imparted in these pilgrim ots and better American citizens. They may retain a veneration for the native countries of their parents, but this veneration for the mother they have never known or can but dimly remember, is not as strong as will be their affection for the mother country of their adoption, which has nur-tured them and offers them opportunities for advancement which they could not have had under a monarchical government.

It would be well if the school children of

husetts could share in this pilgrimage, and for many older people, too, but those who cannot do this can give a few moments thought, at least once a year, to those who ventured their lives, their liberties and all that made life and liberty dear to them that they might confer a greater liberty upon their country. The memory of those men should be dear to every true citizen of the United States, whether native or adopted, and the making it so should be the grand purpose of this holiday, and it should continue so as long as our Union shall last.

The Cost of Living.

An official statement in regard to the cost of living of 2567 average American families of skilled laborers in different parts of the United States, from 1896 to 1902, shows that the average income was \$827. Cost of food was \$345 in 1902, having increased from \$297 during the six years since 1896, showing an increase of nearly \$1 per week during the period.

Probably it would be safe to reckon that rent and other incidentals had increased twenty-five per cent. at the same time, but the figures indicate plainly that a good part the increased wages of the laboring classes have gone into the pockets of those who raise and sell food products. Workmen have bought far more meat, vegetables and fruit than they were able to afford in dull times, and the result has been several of the best years that farmers have ever

An income of about \$12 a week may per haps be considered representative of the great mass of city families, and indicating a position corresponding to that of a toler-ably prosperous farm family. The average farmer may not receive that amount in cash, but farm rent, food and fuel, with the lower cost of various articles, usually make the situation about equal. The city family, according to a schedule drawn up by the Woman's Club of Chicago, does, or should, pay out its \$12 about as follows: Food, \$4 rent, \$2.30; clothing, \$1.50; fuel, \$1; persons expenses, \$1.50; charity, fifty cents; savings and amusements, \$1.50. The allowance for rent seems rather small. A respectabl tenement in a large city cannot usually be had for \$10 per month, \$15 to \$25 being the common range. No doubt, too, but that many families spend more for food and clothing than these figures indicate.

farm families are doing a great deal better than the \$12 a week family of the city. They live better, everything considered, and have more to show for their time and labor. The rent and fuel and a good part of the table supplies require no cash payment, d of better grade than in the city. Many city pleasures are offset by the family horse and carriage, and by the long winter evenings for reading and cial pleasure.

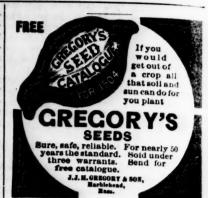
As for saving, the farmers probably aver age fully as well. The city schedule allows \$1.50 per week for savings and amusements Assuming \$1 of the amount for savings, it would total about \$50 per year. A thrifty farmer would be likely to reckon himself at least that much better off each year, merely by reason of the improving value of his farm under good management. His actual cash savings or debt payments in favorable years would often be several times larger. A man of sufficient ability and steadiness to hold a \$12 position in a city would, if trained to farming, usually live better and save more in that occupation. In fact, there are certainly a very large number of successful farmers who are in all substantial ways better off than city men with a salary of \$20 per

Comparing the rank and file of both city and country, it appears that the balance inclines quite decidedly in favor of the farm family.

In the far East whole families of the poorer classes often live on less than \$1 a week. Compared with such conditions the living of the farming class in Europe appears almost luxurious. An official report places the average pay of English farm hands at about \$4.50 per week, of which \$3.25 goes for food and thirty-five cents for rent, leaving less than \$1 for clothes, fuel, ight and all other expenses. Farm laborers in France and Germany average smaller pay than those in England and work longer hours. Their cost of living is fully as high, or would be, if they could buy the same grade of food, stc. Wheat flour is cheap in England than on the continent of Europe. but meat is about two cents a pound higher, and dairy produce also costs more. Sugar and some other articles are cheapest in England and clothing costs about the same. It is asserted that the British laborer is less frugal, wastes more food and spends more for sugar, tea, coffee, liquor and tobacco than his neighbors across the Channel. He also used more meat, of which the others can afford to consume but little.

Furs Cheaper.

The London sales of furs occurring a short time ago showed a marked decline in all the leading kinds of furs except beaver, badger, chiuchilla and opossum, which sold at steady or advanced prices. Sompared with a year ago the decline was twenty to forty per cent. Dealers blame the war in Asia for the decline, the distance of the standard of the decline, the distance of the standard of t turbed conditions in Russia cutting off the servant seeking employment through the Sarvant remains in the same employ for one full year; and if for two years, a reward of two dollars is given. The name of the servant thus faithful to a post will also be published on an honor roll. The advisory board of the Guild is composed of such women as Mrs. Russell Saze, Mrs. Herbert Satterlee and Mrs. William Jay, while the market in that country. The market in this





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#### The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NS

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN

For the week ending April 20, 1904. Shotes

Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs Veals This week....4788 9430 40 Last week....4515 6318 75 One year ago. 986 3529 26,547 19,849 19,101

Prices on Northern Cattle.

BEEF-Per hundred pounds on total weight of hide, tailow and meat, extra, \$6.25@6.75; first quality, \$5.75@6.00; second quality, \$4.75@5.50; third quality, \$4.00@4.50; a few choice single pairs, \$7.00@7.60; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$2.50@3.50. Western steers, \$4.05@6.05. Store Cattle—Farrow cows, \$15@25; fancy milch cows, \$50@70; milch cows, \$30@48; yearlings, \$10@15; two-year-olds, \$15@20; three-year-olds, \$20@30. SHERP—Per pound, live weight, \$2.80@3\c; extra, 4@5\c; sheep and lambs per cwt. in lots, \$3.00 a5.75; lambs, \$4.30@6.80.

\$3.00.40.70; tamos, \$4.30.40.80.

FAT Hogs—Per pound, Western, 5½@5½c, live weight; shotes, wholesale ——; retail, \$2.50@ \$7; country dressed hogs, 6½.6½c.

VEAL CALVES—3.@6½c & 1b.

HIDES-Brighton-61-27c P to; country lots, 60 CALF SKINS-13@14c & th; dairy skins, 40@60c.

PELTS-50@90c. AMB SKINS-25@35c.

Cattle. Sheep. Cattle, Sheep. O H Forbush Maine. At Brighton. The Libby Co
Thompson & 15
Hanson 15 At Brighton.
J S Henry 106
R Connors 45
H A Gilmore 18 20 2 H A Gilmor Scattering L Stetson D W Clark J Freeman D Simonds E E Mills nington L S Co E R Foye W A Gleason

H M Lowe H A Gilmore New Hampshire. At N E D M & Wool Jones & Moul-3 Western.
At Brighton.
13 Swift & Co 1088
1 Morris Beef Co 493 4 3 At Watertown

Frank Wood 25 W F Wallace 43 Fred Savage 9 R E French 36 N H Woodward 5 At N E D M & Wool NEDM& Wool

Swift & Co 290 N E D M & Wool WA Ricker 8 Co B F Ricker & Co 3 15 Morris Beef Co 539 1400 J S Henry 22 J H Tyler 19 3 J Gould 150 J A Hathaway 932

Massachusetts. Canada.

At Watertown. At Watertown.

J S Henry 40 11 J Gould 150 Massachusetts.

Export Traffic.

The English market on States cattle has imoved somewhat within the past week with values at a better range, being at 101@111c, with tops at 12e, d. w. The exports have been sent to five different destinations, thereby not crowding market. The week's shipments were le, 1505 sheep. The English market for steady at 11@13c; yearlings at 14c, d. w. its and destinations: On steamer Cahan, for Liverpool, 406 cattle, 1105 sheep; Company, 270 cattle. On steam Sachem, for Liverpool, 250 cattle, 1406 sheep by Morris Beef Company; 355 cattle by J. A. Hatha-way. Fo Canada cattle by J. Gould. On steamer an, for Manchester, 377 cattle by J. A. 150 do. by J. Gould. On steamer for London, 289 cattle by Morris Beef 290 do. by Swift & Co.

Horse Business

Main

PATCH & ROBERTS

MAPLE

BUTTER, PRODUCTS.

stable there was a good demand for work horses of 1100@1700 ibs, in pairs, at \$400@650 for better class. A good trade at Welch & Hall's stable;

sold 3 carloads at \$150@325. Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday—Good arrivals of cattle came from the West, with less from New England. The market for beef cattle has somewhat improved. Butchers ready and willing to buy and pay stronger prices; fully ic rise on good quality. A light run by O. H. Forbush this week; none sell-ling over ic. J. A. Hathaway sold for the home trade 30 steers, of 1600 lbs, 5jc; 20 do., of 1500 lbs, at 5jc; 25 do., of 1625 lbs, at 5c; 40, of 1500 lbs, at

Milch Cows and Springers. These were received in fair numbers, but not heavy, as the trade will not warrant heavy sup-ply. Sales of common cows, \$25@38; extra cows, \$40@48; choice cows, \$50@70.

Fat Hoge. Market ic easier, unless contracted for a week ago. Western hogs sold at 5%@5%c; local hogs.

There was a good run of Western, but the best There was a good run of Western, but the best grades, both of sheep and lambs, sold higher by 10@25c \$\psi\$ 100 ibs. Butchers bought freely of Western, the only source now available at the present time for large numbers. From New England arrivals come in straggling. J. S. Henry sold 1 spring lamb, \$5; sheep, of 80 and 125 ibs, at 3\psic. Western sheep sold at \$3.30@5.90 \$\psi\$ 100 ibs. Lambs sold at \$4.30@6.80 \$\psi\$ 100 ibs.

Venl Cnives. Market held about as last week for mixed lots, mostly selling at 5½@5½c ½7 fb. W. F. Wallace sold 70 calves, 13d fbs, at 5½c. J. S. Henry, 40

better grades at 5%c. Live Poultry.

The market was easier, with 50,000 ths. Fowl at 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)(\text{d16}\); chicks at 11\(\text{d16}\)(14c; roosters at 8\(\text{d9c}\).

Dreves of Veal Calves. Maine—The Libby Company, 40; Thompson & n. 65; A. D. I

Stock Company, 175; E. R. Foye, 20; H. A. Gilmore, 15; U. C. Libby, 11; S. E. Eaton, 7; H. M. Lowe, 90; W. A. Gleason, 32. New Hampshire-J. H. Foss, 14; Jones & Moulon, 149; Ed Sargent, 27; Frank Wood, 70; W. F.

Vermont—Fred Savage, 70; R. E. French, 250; A. Williamson, 6; N. H. Wuodward, 75; B. H. Combs, 30; W. A. Ricker, 315; B. F. Ricker & Co., 125; F. S. Atwood, 65; J. S. Henry, 60 Massachusetts-J. S. Henry, 145; O. H. For-

Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 140; U. H. For-bush, 5; R. Connors, 11; H. A. Gilmore, 30; seat-tering, 150; L. Stetson, 43; J. Freeman, 4; D. Simonds, 20; G. Cheney, 20; D. A. Walker, 6; A. M. Baggs, 11; J. P. Day, 80; C. D. Lewis, 5. Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Stock at yards: 2481 cattle, 1136 sheep, 22,868 nogs, 1010 calves, 225 horses. From V sattle, 1100 sheep, 22,500 hogs, 225 horses. Maine shire, 27 cattle, 2 sheep, 14 calves. Vermont, 41 cattle, 22 sheep, 10 hogs, 62 calves. Massachusetts, 371 cattle, 10 sheep, 138 hogs, 447 calves. Tuesday-Number of cattle yarded within the week 2481 head, both for home and foreign trade The Western cattle cost steady prices when co pared with last week. The New England cattle movement favors the owner something like 1@1c p fb. The disposals at the opening were not very posted as to the beef situation, they finally can to owners' figures, or nearly so. A. M. Bagg! had in some valuable cattle. In the lot was no ticed a five-year-old Durham bull, estimated to Middlefield, Mass., something especially nice, also 2 steers raised by George Holcomb of Chester, Mass., of 4400 ibs, the pair of fine quality, sired by the above bull. T. J. Moroney sold 10 cows, of 1500@1900 fbs, at 3@3jc. C. D. Lewis sol 4 cows, 900 fbs, at 3c; 2 cows of 1050 fbs, at 2\frac{1}{2}c. A. C. Foss sold 3 cows, 900 fbs, at 3\frac{1}{2}c. D. A. Walker old 1 bull, of 990 lbs, at 3c; cows, \$2.15@3|c.

Milch Cows and Springers.

There was not a large number on the market and trade cannot be called active. Dealers are not at all satisfied with the cow trade, and speculators are not paying high prices for cows this week. J. P. Day sold 9 springers at \$40@50, if good quality. J. S. Henry sold 3 choice new milch cows, \$52; 2 at \$50; 8 cows, \$45. The Libby Company sold 5 cows at \$50 each; 5 cows, \$40@46. W. Cuilen, 13 choice cows, \$55.

Veal Calves.

Thompson & Hanson, 64 calves, 135 lbs, at 5\frac{1}{2}c. E. R. Foye, 20 calves, 120 lbs, at 5\frac{1}{2}c. J. P. Day old 85 calves, 120 ths, at 5tc. A. M. Baggs, 9 slim calves for \$65.

Wednesday—There was not a large supply of milch cows and not very many of good quality. Those who had strictly good cows did not have much difficulty in the disposal. Good beet cows much difficulty in the disposal. Good beet cowscontinue in demand at strong prices; silm cowssomewhat neglected. W. G. Brown shipped 14
choice cows to Medfield, Mass. A number of
pair working oxen changed hands to go into
western Massachusetts. Mr. Denning bought
one nice 3400 lb pair working oxen, girthing 7 feet 2 inches, at \$180, J. H. Neal also sold several pair, 3000@3400 fbs, at \$150@180. A. D. Kilby sold 3 extra cows, \$45; 1 at 40; 2 beef cows, 1700 fbs, at 3 extra cows, \$40; 1 at 40; 2 beer cows, 1700 ms, at 3c; 23 hogs, \$5.45; 33 calves, 108 ms, at 54c. J. S. Henry sold 10 choice cows, \$60@55; 10 cows, \$40@45. The Libby Company sold cows at \$50, down to \$30. M. G. Flanders sold 10 cows, \$46@60.

Store Pige.

Poultry, Fresh Killed. orthern and Bastern— nickens, Phil., good to fancy ... rollers, 3 to 3½ Es. to pair, # Eb. just broilers, 1 ib each, # pair Vestern Frozen— Turkeys, No. 1.... Chickens, good to el Broilers, 1½ to 2 lbs. Broilers, over 2 lbs. Fowls, choice ..... Butter. 

Boxes—
Extra northern creamery...
Extra dairy...
Common to good...
Trunk butter in j or j-ib prints...
Extra northern creamery.
Firsts, northern creamery.
Extra northern dairy...
Dairy first...
Common to good... Cheese.

Wisconsin twins, extra, P fb...... Wisconsin twins, late made, P fb Nearby and Cape fancy, & doz.

Eastern firsts
Me., Vt. and N. H. firsts...
Western firsts... 

Green Vegetables. Asparagus, 80., targe bunches Beets, \$\psi\$ bu.
Beet greens, \$\psi\$ bu.
Cabbage, native, \$\psi\$ bbl.
Carrots, \$\psi\$ bol.
Carrots, \$\psi\$ bol.
Chicory, \$\psi\$ doz.
Romaine, \$\psi\$ doz.
Romaine, \$\psi\$ doz.
Celery, native, choice, \$\psi\$ doz.
String beans, \$0., \$\psi\$ crate.
Spinach, \$\psi\$ bbl.
Tomatoes, hothouse, \$\psi\$ bol.
Tomatoes, hothouse, \$\psi\$ bol.
Onions, native, \$\psi\$ bu.
Onions, poor to good, \$\psi\$ bbl.
Parsnips, \$\psi\$ bu
Native hothouse cress, \$\psi\$ doz.
Cucumbers, hothouse, \$\psi\$ doz.
Cucumbers, hothouse, \$\psi\$ doz.
Green peppers, \$\psi\$ crate.
Egg plant, \$\psi\$ crate.
Parsley, \$\psi\$ bu
Radishes, \$\psi\$ doz.
Squash, \$\psi\$ bbl. Asparagus, 80., large bunches, P doz

Green peas, P crate .... Oyster plant, P doz..... 

Oranges— Florida, P box Cranberries— Tanberries—
Cape Cod, ₱ bbl....
Cape Cod, ₱ box...
Jersey, ₱ box...
trawberries—
Florida, ₱ qt.... Hides and Pelts.

Steers and cows, all weights....
Hides, south, light green salted.
"dry flint....
"buff, in west....
Calfskins, 5 to 12 hs each..." Dried Apples. Evaporated, choice...... Evaporated, fair to pr..ne. Sun-dried, as to quality... Grass Seeds. Clover, Western, P b....

North, P b....

White, P b....

Alsike...

Pes, servena Pes, seconds Pes, foreign Mediums, choice hand-picked Mediums, screened Mediums, foreign Hay and Straw. Hay, choice, No 1, p ton....

FLOUR AND GRAIN

Corn.—Demand moderate. Steamer, yellow, 62c. Kiln dried, yellow, spot, 64c. No. 3, yellow, 614c. New, guaranteed corn, 62c

Mass.—Supply ample, prices steady.
No. 2 clipped, white, 50,251c.
No. 3 clipped, white, 50c.
Millfeed.—Market steady.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$22 00@22 50.
Winter wheat maddings, sacks, \$21 00@23 50.
Spring wheat bran, sacks, \$21 00@21 50.
Milled feed, \$21 00@33 25.

Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$26 25. Linseed, \$24 50. Barley.—Feed barley, 50@51c.

THE WOOL MARKET.

fleece, fine, Michigan ....

DRY MILK FOOD.—F. F., Middlesex County, Mass.: The manufacturers of the byproduct who obtained the preparation of milk sugar inform us that the substance contains too much mineral matter for feeding to calve-, but that it is all right for hens. It should form from twenty to thirty per cent. of the soft food or can be feed dry thirty per cent. of the soft food or can be fed dry with eracked corn or oats. Some growers feed it entirely with the soft feed, such as corn meal and ground cets, with brand and clover meal to make bulk. The manufacturers say that it is really a skimmlik without the sugar, and the forty to fifty per cent. of albumen which it contains is claimed to be worth much more for feeding than the sugar which is taken out in the process of manufacture.

BROODER CHICKS. - C. A. P., Middlesex County, Mass.: For brooder chicks write to D. F. Thompson & Co., Lynnfield Centre, Mass., and to W. H. Allen, Jr., Arlington, Mass. TO KEEP MILK SWEET.—W. O. D., Norfolk County, Mass.: To keep milk sweet for twenty-four hours without the use of any preservative or machine is comparatively a simple matter. In the first place, all the milk vessels must be thoroughly cleaned, and cleanliness means something more than the absence of visible dirt. something more than the absence of visible dirt. Pans and cans must not only be washed, using washing soda, not soap, but after the most thorough washing possible, they should be well scalded, not simply with warm water, but with water that is boiling hot. When it comes to the water that is boiling not. When it comes to the milking process the udders and flanks of the cows should be thoroughly brushed and then dampened. The brushing and dampening should be so thorough and complete that nothing in the shape of dirt, or hair, or black specks of any kind should above on the content. should show on the surface of the milk. After should show on the surface of the milk. After drawing the milk in this way, and into palls thus cleaned and scalded, remove it at once from the milking shed and all other contaminating surroundings, and cool it. Get some narrow, deep palls to hold the milk, set them in cold water, and, as the milk is cooling, stir it occasionally. Milk thus drawn from the cow, and kent at 50° will keep awaet for twenty-four hours. kept at 50°, will keep sweet for twenty-four hours

kept at 50°, will keep sweet for twenty-four nours or longer. This plan is very well for a very small milk farm such as yours. For a larger quantity of milk it would pay to buy a cooler, mixer, bottler, bottle, cleaner, etc., and to pro-vide pleuty of ice. Wood Actb .- O. T. B., Brant Rock, Mass. wood ACID.—U.T. B., Brant Rock, Mass.: For preserving meats, "wood acid" may be ob-tained at seventy-five cents per gallon of the Eastern Drug Company, 14 Fulton street, Boston Mass., or from most other large druggist con,

GRAFTING GRAPES.

Common cleft grafting is best for young grape rootings. It is simple, easy and nearly always successful if properly performed. Remove the soil from the rooting and cut it low enough to allow the soil to be mounded around the point. Split with a chisel, then insert a seion of equal diameter so that both sides will knit. Cut the selou hevels equal. Be careful to have both scion bevels equal. Be careful to have both sides coincide outside so that bark of both stock and scion is practically of same thickness.

AGED DWARF TREES. Surprising results have been produced in the line of dwarf trees by Japanese growers. It is said there are pine trees that started to grow in the seventeenth century which are still not too large to be carried in one hand. The gardeners nip off the tree's roots, pinch back the branches and starve the tree in poor soil, keeping it barely alive and checking the growth almost entirely. As time goes on the tree gains the appearance of extreme age, but is no larger than a seedling a

FINISHING BARLEY.

Barley for feeding purposes has the greatest feeding value some time before it is dead ripe, and at this period also there is the heaviest and at this period also there is the neaviest weight per bushel as well as the heaviest crop of grain; but for malting purposes it is essential that the "maturation" process, which takes place when it is allowed to stand till it is dead ripe, should be complete. During this time the kernel of the grain is converted from a "steely" or "flinty" to that of a mealy or starchy condition. Simultaneously the percentage of starch increases and the albuminoids de-

RAISING BULBS.

Nearly all the flower bulbs, such as hyacinths tulips and daffodils, are of Dutch production The New York agent of extensive Holland growers asserts that practically every floral greenhouse in the country grows the product of the imported bulbs. Some attempt has been made to produce buibs in southern Virginia and California, but with limited success. The Hol land growers claim that our climate is too changeable to produce good results in bulbs, but other authorities believe these profitable crops could be grown in America if attempted by thos who thoroughly understood the proper methods. STOCK RAISING BY ELECTRICITY.

According to a recent issue of a Chicago news paper, Chicago Daily Tribune, an electrical system of stock raising has been developed on moderate scale at the University of Michigan. Small animals, such as rabbits, have already been forced into matured size and plumpness in twothirds of the period required by nature, showing the possibility of reducing the tedious development of larger stock, especially sheep or cows, by many months. In several rooms of the electroherapeutic laboratory, cheap wooden pens, cirof one-half horse power circles these electric pens. From its influence the air inside the pens nagnetic field, with sixty-two lines of force to magnetic field, with sixty-two lines of force to the square inch. In these pens rabbits have grown to maturity in two-thirds of the time that rabbits near them developed in non-electrical pens. These electrically, nurtured animals did not become larger than normal rabbits; they merely arrived at normal size quicker. Fu more, as is the case with hothouse flowers, they were found less hardy than their slower brotiers. But, for the live-stock market, the force animals had an unexcelled tenderness and plumpness.

Geese generally start laying in March or April Geese generally start laying in March or April and need watching as they will cover their eggs with straw or hay. The eggs should be picked up before getting chilled in cold weather and kept in a 'quiet and cool place and turned every few days until ready to set. Geese eggs can be hatched under hens. When the eggs begin to hatch keep watch, and as soon as a gosling comes out put it in a basket near the store, repeating this until they are all out. It is best to wrap them in some old flannel or woolen cloth. If left in the nest the mother is liable to trample them to board floor and feed them with some stale bread slightly moistened with some milk or water; also give water to drink. Keep them in for two or three days, after that they can be put out every day when the daw is off. Confine the mother and her brood for the first four or five days to a limited space well covered with choice and short grass, gradually enlarging the run as they get older. Feed four times daily until they get four-teen days old, and after that feed three times daily with corn meal cooked and stale bread.

Hand, Power, Steam.

All kinds for all purposes (including Spray Pumps) with pipe and hose connections, and power adapted, if desired. Let us suggest an 1 estimate for you on anything that per tains to water raising. Pump Catalog Free CHARLES J. JAGER CO., 106-106 High Street, Section, Mass

A crop that pays may not pay as well as it should.

Potash

Without sufficient Potash to feed upon no crop can reach that point where it pays best. Experiments have deonstrated the value

of Potash. to any farmer who will write for it, a little book that will

GERMAN KALI WORKS New York.

> PERCHERON and FRENCH COACH STALLIONS.

Carriage and Coach Berkshire Hogs. Scotch Collie Pups. E. S. Akin, Ensenere, N.Y



Price \$1; oix for \$2. As a liment for family use it has no equal. Ark your druggist for KERBALL'S SPAVIM GURE, also "A Trestice on the Heree," the book free, or address DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENGSBURG FALLS, VT.

FOR SALE

Bay mare, 7 years, 16 hands, sound and smooth, wars nothing but harness, very steady, loves company; with very little work paced 5 miles from 2.18 to 2.18 in one afternoon. Will take promising stude colt as part payment. Any one wanting something chesp and cheap looking need not apply.

J. W. LEGGETT, Jacksonville, Ili.

Queen Quality Herd of Registered
Durces.

We are offering well-bred early spring boars, choice
gilts ready to breed, June pigs of good blood and
breeding. Also some very fine August pigs, either
sex. Everything with good color, good bone, lengthy
and strictly Queen Quality.

Walnut Grove Herd of Poland-Chinas

Pigs for sale at reasonable prices, sired by Ramey's L. & W. Perfection, J.'s Big Chief, L. & W. Perection, Top Chief's Best and out of sows that have producing winners.
J. M. RAMSEY, Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co., Ill.

coiled spring wire, woven in the most practical way, makes the best fence, and we would really like to know how the Page Fence lacks in either. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Michigan.



# A Clever Rig

Attracts considerable attention, especially if everything is in keeping. A harness, a cart, whip, driver, and all must be quite like the grooming and attention shown to the horse. A horse to be lively, well and attractive must be properly fed. Glosserine will nourish his skin and produce soft, silky hair. Perfectly harmless. Article of unquestionable value. Found in the best stables. Printed matter if you want it. Price \$2. delivered.

W. R. FARMS CO., BOSTON, MASS.,

# A NEW RECORD

For draft geldings of any breed was made in the Chicago Auction Market on March 23 last when a high-grade Clydesdale golding was sold for \$665 to Messrs. Armour & Co. We are the oldest and largest im

CLYDESDALES in America and we are now offering extraordinary bargains in this breed and also in SHIRES, SUFFOLKS, MACK-NEYS and GERMAN COACHERS.

Call and see us or write.

Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis. Branches at Spokane, Wash., and Brandon

RHODE ISLAND REDS EGGS.

Man.

WALNUT RIDGE FARMS CO.

F. E. DAWLEY, A. J. C. C. JERSEY CATTLE, CHEVIOT SHEEP,

PAYETTEVILLE, N. Y. SCOTCH COLLIES. IRISH SETTERS.

BUDGET KENNELS.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

THREE registered Jersey cows for sale (Eurotis ima Strain): 1 Grade Jersey, 1 Grade Hoistein, 1 Cooley Creamer. Half price if taken as lot immediately for cash. Can be inspected any time. Forty minutes from Boston. WM. J. ELLIGTT, Hamilton, Mass.

FOR SALE—Fine farm, 100 acres; 12 acres apple or chards; buildings in fine order; large house suit-able for summer residence or boarders; never-failing water supply; good fishing stream; cuts 65 tons hay. Address BOX 114, Andover, Ct.

ANARIES, Goldfinches, Chaffinches, Linnets, Night ingales, etc. Lowest prices. Best stock. Write for prices. E. L. MORRILL, last Dover, Me.

CHESTER White spring pigs, Shorthorn calves. From as good stock as money will buy. Fine stock a specialty. SIDNEY SPRAGUE, Falconer, N. MPROVED large English Yorkshire swine, from imported stock. A. A. BRADLEY, Frewsburg, N. Y.

OR Sale-Farms suitable for raising poultry; some nice places at low prices. Call or write, from ten to two. W. H. ANGELL, 5 Park square, Boston, Mass.

NGUS Bull for Sale—Registered, 20 months old; price, \$85. E. A. MOYER, Rural Route I, Arcola,

SHORTHORN bulls for sale, from registered milk-ing stock, reds and roans, two weeks to two years old. JAMES A. GRIGGS & SON, Springfield Centre, N. Y.

PROPOSITION—\$65,000 made in 7 months. I can give a few parties who can secure \$500 to \$1500, a very paying business, choice locality. The patentee has an article or machine valuable to all farmers or stock raisers. With the help of three farmers he made clear over \$65,000 in seven months. Sales in one county, \$12,300. The like never before known; he pays halficar fare whether you invest or not; his references, his 4 banks and his satisfied customers. Fairness to all. For particulars address W. W. TUCKER, Locust Farm, Eatontown, N. J.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—\$1.50 per 15. Finest strains
—White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Black
Minoreas. LOCUST FARM, Extentown, N. J.

BERRY Baskets Less than factory prices for im-mediate orders. CHARLES ALLEN, Terryville,

ARM for sale—105 acres, keeps 14 cows and team, plenty wood, water, fruit, good buildings. R. F. D. telephone; \$12.0; reasonable terms. BOX 167, Bradford, Vt.

Comb Rhode Island Reds, prize winners at Springfield. Eggs 33 per 15; \$5 per 30. HIRAM JONES, Sumed, Ct.

WANTED—At once, an all-round gardener and poult tryman on a gentleman's summer place at Old Orchard, Me. One who t oroughly understands the care and production of fruits, vegetables, lawns, flowers, poultry, cows, etc. Ability to perform work with view of accomplishing results determines wages. Must be honest, reliable, industrious and strictly temperate. Send references and wages required. Address, F. H. HAZELTON, Portland, Me., Lock Box 421.

DEFORE buying hatching eggs or poultry supplies, send for free circulars. GEORGE CHAPIN, Ludlow, Mass.

WANTED—Light farm work by an old soldier who thoroughly understands care of farm stock, poultry and garden. Or would hire small farm with stock and tools. Address VETERAN, Care MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

STRAWBERRY Plants and asparagus roots: catalogue free. HITCHCOCK'S NURSERY, Springfield, Mass.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS and asparagus roots at lowest prices; catalogue free. C. PEIRCE, Dighton, Mass.

WHIPLASHES—Buckskin, guaranteed; list free. EASTERN WHIPLASH AGENCY, Bristol, Ct.

CHOICE Jersey Wakefield cabbage plants, wintered in cold frames; none but good, stocky plants will be sent out; price \$4 per thousand. ALBERT S. WALKER, South Portsmouth, R. i. DOSITION as working foreman on farm, by married man; had experience farming for self. S. M. FAULKNER, Box 302, Holliston, Mass.

WANTED-Single man to carry on farm. MRS. L. CURTIS, Irasburg, Vt.

XPERIENCED milkman wants position in or around Boston. T. B. MURPHY, Spear St. Dairy

PRIL 1, by man and wife, a town farm to manage and run. G. G., South Hadley, Mass. WANTED-Position as working foreman on up-to-date dairy farm, or would hire farm with stock and tools. BOX 191, West Swanzey, N. H.

WANTED—By young American dairyman, situation as second hand in creamery or cheese factory; references. G. A. CADWELL, Chester, Mass. GOOD'man on farm wanted; must be good milker; competent to run a retail milk route some of the time, and strictly temperate; send references and price, per month. M. R. ROBBINS & SON, Brattleboro, Vt.

MBITIOUS man and wife, or single man, without children, for steady work on farm; good tene-ment; no cows, no smoking, no liquor; must be extra good ox teamstsr. DAVID BOOTH, Stratford, Ct.

SINGLE man, general farm work; \$20 and board for year; no tobacco or liquor. BOULDER FARM, BRIGHT, quick boy, 16 or 18 years of age, to work on a market garden. Address 129 BOWLES ST., pringfield, Mass.

PELIABLE married man on farm; good milker and teamster; no liquor; state wages wanted, with tenement. A. N. BRICKETT, Gile Street, Haverhill, DELIABLE men over thirty years of age to repre-lement us in old and new territory; good, perma-nent position. C. R. BURR & CO., Nurserymen, Hartford, Ct.

GOOD, reliable man to work on farm; good milker and teamster; references expected. M. M. WOOD, P. O. Box, Waterbury, Ct.

DOSITION wanted on small suburban or country place, as all-round man, by married American of good family, who is honest, reliable and temperate; thoroughly familiar with care and handling of horses and cowa, care and production of fruits, vegetables, positry, lawms, etc.; best of references as to character and ability. MELZAR WOODBURY, Port Chester, N.Y.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of ELLEN THOMASON, late of Newton, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to John T. Thomason of Newton, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the tenth day of May, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fitteenth day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. R. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

COTTON HILL SCOTCH SHORT-HORNS. Of the best strains of breeding. Stock bull, IMP. RUDDINGTON STAR 150761, a grandson of Scottish Archer on one side and Star of Morn-ing on the other. Young stock for sale. FRANK W. COTTON, Prop., Manilla, Ind.

iness of the week was of larger propor there was noticed some fine State of ses that arrived on Bangor steamer. ve freely from the West, largely busi of 1200@1600 fbs, at \$175@250 a head o.'s sale stable were arrivals of 5 cars nearly all sold; mostly drafters and minks, at \$450@600 a pair. At H. S asy week, being good stock and desir-125 a 300. At Moses Colman & Son's pring trade is approaching, with more saddlers, family horses and ponies; 800@300. At L. H. Brockway's sale

EGGS, BEANS,

18 NORTH MARKET ST., BOSTON, MASS. Shotes, \$5.50@7.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Pric

Receipts April 19, were 601 packages. Receipts for the week have been 2640 packages, com-pared with 879 packages for the same period ast year.

.1 00@3 00

Flour.—The market is slightly higher. Spring patents, \$5 50 25 70.
Spring, clear and straight, \$4 25 24 90.
Winter patents, \$6 30 25 90.
Winter, clear and straight, \$5 00 25 80.
Open Meal.—\$1 16 21 18 P bag, and \$2 30 25 90 bbl.
Springer Flour.—Outsted \$3 30 25 90 bbl. Graham Flour.—Quoted at \$3 50@5 00 P bbl.
Ont Meni.—Strong at \$5 25@5 75 P bbl. for biled and \$5 75@6 25 for cut and ground.

#### Our Domes.

#### The Workbox.

CROCHETED PIAZZA SCARF. Five skeins cream-white Shetland floss, 1 skein blue, 1 skein pink, 1 skein nile green, one large bone crochet hook. Chain 70 in white. Turn and make 18 shells of 8 double, each caught down between with single crochet. Double crochet is wool around hook, insert hook, draw through 3 stitches

For the second row use green, taking up the stitches on the needle as follows: Fasten wool with a single on top of last shell, chain 3, wool over needle, ipsert between fifth and sixth stitches, pull up loosely, and continue until all 8 stitches are taken up. Pull wool through all the loops, chain 3, and catch down on top of next shell with single crochet. Continue across row.

Repeat these two rows, putting in colors as follows: One row of white, 2 rows of green, 2 rows of white, 2 rows of pink, 2 rows of white, 2 rows of blue, 1 row of white. The last row should contain 13 shells.

Make 72 rows in white like first row. Keep the edges even by making a half shell at each end of every other row.

To make the second border, work same as first, beginning with white on the inside edge, but making 2 rows instead of 1. Increase this end by putting an extra half shell at each end of every other row.

#### SHADED PIAZZA SCARF KNITTED.

Three skeins white Shetland wool, 1 skein light pink, 1 skein light blue, 1 skein corn color, two No. 5 14-inch wooden needles; cas on 200 stitches; 14 rows white, 6 rows pink, 5 rows blue,4 rows yellow,5 rows blue,6 rows pink 14 rows white,5 rows pink,4 rows blue. 3 rows yellow, 4 rows blue, 5 rows pink, 14 rows white, 4 fows pink, 3 rows blue, 2 rows yellow, 3 rows blue, 4 rows pink, 14 rows white, 3 rows pink, 2 rows blue, 1 row yellow, 2 rows blue, 3 rows pink, 14 rows white, 2 rows pink, 1 row blue, 1 row yellow, 1 row blue, 2 rows pink, 14 rows white, 2 rows pink, 1 row blue, 1 row yellow, row blue, 2 rows pink, 14 rows white, 3 rows pink, 2 rows blue, 1 row yellow, 2 rows blue, 3 rows pink, 14 rows white, 4 rows pink, 3 rows blue, 2 rows yellow, 3 rows blue, 4 rows pink, 14 rows white, 5 rows pink, 4 rows blue, rows yellow, 4 rows blue, 5 rows pink, 14 rows white, 6 rows pink, 5 rows blue, rows yellow, 5 rows blue, 6 rows pink, 14 rows white. Crochet a loop fringe on each end, making 24 chains for each loop.

EVA M. NILES.

#### The Nutritive Properties of Milk.

This article contains within itself all the elements of nutrition, and contains them, moreover, in the most digestible form. An adult person may live entirely upon fresh cow's milk; and many who are so dieted in our hospitals return to their homes in a better condition than when they left them. The amount of real nourishment in milk is far greater than is generally supposed. It has been demonstrated that "ten grains of new cow's milk, when consumed in the body, produces sufficient heat to be equal to a lifting power of 1266 pounds one foot high." These facts alone should bring home to our minds the great importance of influencing our legislators to secure for the public a regular supply of fresh cow's milk.

Recently a form of milk has been pu upon the market which experience proved to be a perfect food, and which is as easily and completely digested as any substance known. Happily, it is not one of those mysterious preparations which so often fascinate the public; it is simply the result of milk evaporation. By a gentle heat all the water contained in the milk is driven off as vapor, and the residue is the fine white powder named "plasmon," which for all practical purposes is the solid and nutritive constituents of the milk. Plasmon can be used with any other article of diet, since it is tasteless in itself, or it can be prepared in a dozen different ways. simply flavored and sweetened according to taste. It would be extremely difficult to drink a quart of milk several times a day, but by consuming a comparatively small bulk of plasmon the nutrition of the several quarts would be secured without the large amount of water. The late Virchow lived entirely upor this diet for some fourteen days, and he never felt hungry, and was always well. -J. Cater, M. D., in Chambers's.

# Mental Control of Hunger.

The sensation of hunger can be modified by mental effort. By promptly refusing to entertain the mind with thoughts and images of food and its relish, the gastric secretion will receive no stimulation, and hence the hunger be kept in abeyance. 'posthumous notations" of Antonio Viterbi-a Corsican lawyer-who, in the year 1821, was sentenced to death for some political reasons, furnish some very valuable arguments in favor of this view. In order to escape the death on the scaffold, for which he had an uncontrollable aversion, resorted to death by starvation, and while awaiting a slowly approaching dissolution, took notes of the rise and fall of the feel ings coursing through his consciousness.

From these notes we learn that on the third day of his death-fast the sensation of hunger disappeared. His head was clear, his thoughts sharp and lucid, and his eyesight extraordinarily keen. As the days went by he felt the coming and going of sensations of thirst, but not of hunger. His consciousness remained alert and rational to the last. On the eighteenth day of his self-imposed starvation he died. Neither thirst nor hunger had seriously annoyed him, and his last moments were calm and

The calm intelligence and full realization with which Antonio Viterbi approached his fate naturally held his thoughts and imagination away from representations of food. Hence the reflexes transmitted from th gastric nerve-endings to the brain failed to elicit a conscious response. Hence no flow of gastric juice and no sensation of hunger

The same physiological principle is mani-fested in the behavior of demented and hysterical persons, whose minds being busy with subjective images of fright and horror, have been found to starve for weeks without ever making known any sensation

of hunger. On the other hand, if we inquire into the mental conditions of starving sailors, straying travelers, and other unfortunates eve been forced to face starvation with their bodies in full bealth, and their minds bound with chains of torturing fascination to the imagery of a riotous appetite, we will find that their sufferings have been truly indescribable. Like a Tantalus in the tale, who, surrounded by all the sumptuous viands of a highly wrought and morbid imagination, which he found with storms of irritalting impulses rushing through their brain, have suffered untold agonies of hunger and thirst. In most cases of this kind the victims lose their reaon before they lose their lives.

By the strength of these arguments we are entitled to the conviction that there is a power resident in every individual, enabling him to control and subdue, more or ess successfully, his morbid cravings for food and drinks. The secret of breaking a habit or a passion lies in the simple rule, hands off! Keep the mind off the enticing subject. Refuse promptly the idea of its gratification by removing the image from the ousness. The undue secretions of the gastric glands will soon cease

and with them the morbid cravings.

A study of the physiology of hunger may thus furnish us a powerful lever in the up-building of character and manhood. Indeed, the only real value to be found in the study of any science, philosophy or religion, lies in the bearing such a study may have on the elevation and purification of the thoughts and motives of men.-Medical

Getting Used to City Life. The rapid and accelerating influx of peo ple into the cities, resulting everywhere to a relative, and in many places to a positive, depopulation of the country districts, is one of the most interesting of the social phenomena of our time. New methods of rapid transit, of building and ot sanitation make larger cities continually more practicable, and concomitantly with increase in the material facilities more people are acquiring that most difficult of the liberal arts, the art

of living together. This art is acquired by a series of con promises, by continually trading off more of one's individuality for the privilege of associating with other people. The isolated tree on the hilltop develops individuality. Its youthful twigs are thrust out in any direction and grow into large, irregular branches, close to the ground. unaided battle with the elements it becomes tough and twisted and gnarled. The trees of the forest are straight, stiff and uniform; they are both taller and weaker. They can only show individuality by some slight and temporary differences in the growth of their topmost limbs and foliage.

As the countryman arrives in the city the first thing he finds out is that he must catch step with the crowd. It matters not what gait he has been accustomed to; that which is best suited to his reaction-time and his respiration, and which is the result of a compromise between his ambition and his legength. He must reduce himself to the aver age; he must divide by the common denomi nator. Here is no band whose accented notes he can follow. He can see no drum major whose staff sways to the beat. There are no drill regulations to prescribe the length of his ster. But he cannot hesitate on the edge of the current. He must "fall in at once, and catch step with the pace set by the major ty, a ruling body which is always in session, executes its own laws, and from which there is no appeal. If he walk slower omes a public nuisance and is buffeted from behind. He cannot go faster save at the disadvantage of continually going around people and losing time by having to walk further to gain the same distance. So he, too, catches the swing of the invisible and inaudible metronome.

Next after the adjustment of his feet comes the adjustment of his head. There are so many people in the world that it is very difficult for an ordinary man to be original. But in the way in which he dimples his hat even a man of no unusual ability can show some idiosyncrasy. It was a great relaxation in discipline when our army substituted the soft hat for the cap. As soon as a man is allowed to misshape his own hat it opens the way for all sorts of irregularities. Foreign military critics began to complain that our soldiers were not an army, but a crowd. Military formity, and this can only be attained when the outside and as far as possible the inside, of the heads are made to conform to a common standard. This is most efficiently attained by the stiff hat, the helmet or the derby. When one looks down from a bridge on a street full of smooth round crowns, bobbing along like a school of porpoises or a herd of sheep, he wonders if the brains beneath must not in some degree be moulded to the same shape. The head shapes the soft hat, but in the case of the stiff hat this is reversed. Since the sutures remain movable for the first twentyfive years of a man's life, it would seem plausible that the man who shapes the hatblock has a hand in shaping the destinies of the nation.

In the country each house has a certain individuality. It may, for example, be picturesquely ugly, unpicturesquely ugly or plain. But in the city a man has little to go by in finding his home except the number, and the stranger finds it hard to remember that. His homing instinct has to be guided mostly by whether his apartment is in a house with a high stoop, and how far it is from a lamp post; and he gets off the car at the proper crossroad by noticing whether there are three saloons and a drug store or three saloons and a grocery. To the newcomer numbers are mere numbers, differing only in magnitude and sequence; but to the city dweller they bear esoteric connotations. and Fourth avenue sounds to him quite different from Fifth avenue. Nineveh was one of the largest of ancient cities, and in it, according to divine authority, there were six score thousand persons that could not discern be tween their right hand and their left hand, but probaby even these knew the difference ocially and financially, between the Eas

side and the West side of that city. As long as a man can whistle he can cal nis soul his own, but when he can no longer indulge in that cheering amusement, except after dark on a side street and using the soft pedal, he begins to doubt whether in a city a man has a soul of his own. He is assured by biological sociologists that society s an organism and he hears of "municipal righteousness" and "civic duties," so it nust be there is a soul of the city, and his own is not destroyed, but in some way merged into this syndicate soul. But this eption, like pantheism, is rather difficult to realize at first, and the green countryman asks himself what it profits a man to ose his own soul to gain an individual three ness."-New York Independent.

# On Sitting with Crossed Legs.

There is one thing to which I would like to call the attention of the readers of this page, and especially the feminine portion of them. That is the habit which is so prevalent of crossing one knee over the other when sitting down. Let me give you the medical point of view if I can do so. The back of the knee as well as the front ally to the scalding point. (Never boil cod that The back of the knee as well as the front

of the body. This space behind the knee, bounded by the tendons of the plexar muscles and the heads of the great calf muscles, is called the popliteal space and contains two large nerves, the external and the internal popliteal nerves, which are the divisions of the great serotic, together with the large popliteal artery and its veins which carry the blood to and trom the leg. Besides these are numerous branches which supply the joint, and also a number of small lymphatic glands. These structures are beneath the skin embedded in fat and connective tissue, and the pulse of the artery can very often be felt, while of the nerves the internal can be made out just inside the external tendon.

Now, it is the pressure upon these vessels and nerves that often gives rise to serions trouble. Often the limb will, as we say, "fall asleep," or become numb, and the foot is seen to twitch. This means that the nerves are compressed, and conse quently the artery constricted. If the twitching of the foot be closely watched, it will be seen that it beats in time with the pulse, which means that besides the hydrostatic pressure in the blood vessels, the heart is overcoming to a certain degree the weight of the leg, and the walls of the compressed artery are strained. The veins, too are constricted and our feet big and swollen and the superficial veins of the leg often stand out in black lines.

A compressed nerve, if long subjected to conditions, is bound to rebel. Sciatica, ascending paralysis, chronic numbness cramps or lameness is a result. Constrict an artery or a vein in any part of the body and you must pay the result. Thromb aneurism or a morbid dilation of the vessel improper venous return and varicose veins are some of the ills which we can all avoid by not forming this habit. There are still other evils caused by crossing the legs, while sitting down, but I think I have said enough. I may have left out important explanations, but I have done my best.-Star of Hope.

#### Garments of Reindeer Wool.

From their herds of reindeer the Laplanders in Northern Europe take the wooly hair and make from it blankets, which are remarkable for their excellent qualities of resisting moisture and cold. blankets the United States Consul at Frank

fort, Germany, has this to say: " A close examination of the hair of the reindeer furnishes an explanation of its peculiar value. The hair does not have a hollow space inside for its whole length. but is divided, or partitioned off, into exeedingly numerous cells, like water-tight compartments. These are filled with con densed air, and their walls are so elastic and at the same time of such strong resistance that they are not broken up, either during the process of manufacture or by swelling when wet. The cells expand in water, and thus it happens that a man clad in garments made of reindeer wool does not should be gently rubbed on the sprained part besink in water, because he is buoyed up by means of the air contained in the hundreds of thousands of hair cells. In the markets and stores of Norway, Sweden and Russia garments and blankets of reindeer wool are to be had at lower prices than other rabrics In Vienna there is a factory which manufact ures garments of reindeer wool, especially bathing costumes. For persons unable to swim the possession of such garments is of great value. It is possible that they may be utilized in learning how to swim. Recently successful trials have been made in Paris in this line. In England attention has been directed to this peculiar property of reindeer wool, and it is proposed to take up its manufacture and possibly to improve it." -Fibre and Fabric.

# Most Persons Right-Footed.

"Did you ever notice that people are right-footed?" asked the proprietor of a shoe store. "Watch my clerks, and you will see that invariably custome out their right foot when going to be fitted. Now watch that corpulent woman going to sit down over there.'

The woman with great weight of body took a seat, lifted her curtain of black veiling, and as the clerk approached her she poked her right foot from beneath an expanse of skirt.

"It's always the case and I don't believe I ever knew it to fail. The shoe manufact urers evidently are wise to this fact, as in the cartons the right shoe is always packed on top. Once I had a lot of shoes come to me with the left shoe on top, and it caused me such annoyance that I wrote to the manufacturer, calling his attention to the matter so that it wouldn't happen again. The majority of people are right-handed. yet a left-handed person has the right-foot habit. The right hand is larger than the left, as it is used more, and consequently develops the muscles to a greater extent. On the other hand, the left foot is large than the right in most persons. The difference is so slight that we seldom have trouble in fitting shoes, however. It is the left shoe that wears out before the right, and probably for this reason."-Shoe Retailer.

# **Domestic Hints**

PRESSED CHICKEN. Use the meat from half a boiled chicken; chop ry fine and mix it with four skinned sausages this should be chopped to a paste. Grate enough breadcrumbs to make equal bulk with the chicken meat and have the sausage about equal also; that is, a third of each. Mix well and add oper, salt and lemon juice to taste, with a such of grated nutmeg. Cover the chicken ones with boiling water, add three cloves, hal dozen allspice and a bit of garlie; boil about half an hour, take some of it to moisten the paste, then add three well-beaten eggs. square tin mould with straight sides should used: line the sides and bottom with strips of salt pork, covering every inch; pour in the past put more pork slices on top, tie a buttered pape on top and bake about an hour in a moderat slices of pork and serve the loaf on a bed of jelly. It may also, after cooked and cool, be m

# MACABONI.

Good macaroni should be cream c when broken should not split. After boiling in water equal to eight times its bulk, turn into ander and run cold water over it to prevent the pieces sticking together. In scalloping put a layer of macaroni in the buttered pudding dish, then one of grated cheese and one of white sau salting and peppering each layer of macaroni and cheese. Repeat until the dish is full, then cover with a teasp conful of breadcrumbs stirred in & poonful of melted butter. Allow half the unt of grated cheese that you have of maca-

# TOASTED COD.

Secure the fattest, best cured of dry codfish trip and freshen in warm water. Let it seak a sumptuous viands of a highly wrought and morbid imagination, which he found himself unable to seize and to enjoy, so these unfortunates, with their gastric juice flooding the walls of their storach, and

ready a gravy of sweet cream and butter, seasoned with pepper and a pinch of sait, unless the fish is decidedly sait still. Place in covered dish for table and pour over it the gravy. If cream be not obtainable a gravy almost equal to it is made by rubbing two tablespoonfuls flour smooth in half a cup cold water, pouring it in a saucepan over fire, and adding half cup boiling water. Cook slowly, stirring constantly, then add butter size of an egg and cup of hot milk or cream. uze of an egg and cup of hot milk or cream eason.- What to Est.

Milke Either Witnessen

#### SALAD A LA MACEDOINE.

Cut two carrots, two potatoes and two parsnips nto small pieces and cook in salted water till tend-r. Take them out, drain, and when cold add to them an equal quantity of cooked beets, and celery cut in small bit. Put into a salad bowl, sprinkle over all some French peas, coat with mayonnaise, garnish with sliced gherkins

#### PRUNE JELLY.

One pound of prunes, one-half cup of sugar one-half box of gelatin, one-half pint of cold water, one-half pint of boiling water. Wash the prunes, cover them with water and soak them over night. Next morning bring to a boiling point. Cover the gelatin with cold water, soak our and add it with the sugar to the prunes. With a spoon carefully break open the prunes and take out the seeds or press through a colander. Turn the gelatin mixture into a mould and stand aside for three or four hours to harden. serve with plain or whipped cream.

CITRON CHEESECAKES. Boil near a quart of cream; when cold, add the yolks of four eggs well beaten; boll this to a eurd; blanch and beat two ounces of almonds about half a dozen bitter; beat them with a little rose-water; put all together, with three or fou uits, some citron shred fine; sugar to taste; puff-paste.

#### Hints to Housekeepers.

A boy's room at school was prettily furnished t small cost, and very little trouble. The room was hardly as large as the ordinary hall bed-room. A good Delft blue figured paper was on the walls, the narrow bed was white iron, and a dresser, writing table, and two chairs quite filled the apartment. Ruffled white dimity curtains were put up at the one window, and a blue Wilton strips served as rugs, one long one beside the bed and a shorter one in front of the writing table. A white enameled shelf held books, and the walls were hung with favorite pletures, good print reproductions of the boy's favorites, home photographs, and portraits of special heroes, of whom the boy had many, all special neroes, or whom the boy had many, all pictures having gold paper mats and gold passe-partout bindings. Gradually other treasures of the occupant's collecting found their way in the room, flags, photographs, branches with birds' nests, and other wood trophies, but so admirable was the original setting that nothing jarred.

The old-fashioned pinafore of childhood has been adapted for modern grown-up use in a very mart and convenient fashi fore is of Japanese silk cut in one piece, with a lace yoke and some gathers. It is intended to protect a more elaborate gown, and can be drawn in with a sash if desired. It perfectly serves the purpose of a pinafore withou ing an appearance of dowdiness.

A Remedy for Sprains-Take of olive oil two ounces, of camphor, rubbed well with a little oil, and then added to the whole, one drachm. Very uld be used at a time, and it

Many fine carpets are prematurely worn out by injudicious sweeping. Before sweeping an expensive carpet the floor should be thickly strewn with tea leaves, which attract the dust. Tea leaves may be used also with advantage upon rugs and short-piled carpets. In sweeping thick-piled floor coverings, such as Axminster and Turkish carpets, the broom should always brush the way of the pile. This simple preca will keep the carpet for years, while with careless sweeping the dust will enter the carpet and spoil it.—Cooking Club,

To restore color it silk, taken out by acid, use sal volatile or hartshorn. It may be dropped on the faded spot without doing any injury to the

Cane or wicker furniture is by far the best for sleeping rooms. It is light and easily cleaned, and is just as comfortable as the heavy, dirtcollecting, disease-breeding, stuffed variety; in re comfortable and infinitely safer and ore healthy. Rugs, if not discarded altogether should be cleaned often and thoroughly. Of course, one likes to have one's room decorated with pretty things, but let it always be in moderation. A room jammed full of things, no matter how ornamental they may be, becomes stuffy and

White lace handkerchiefs make charmin bades for candlestick lamps. The tiny centre bric must be cut out to make a place to stick the lamn chimney through

The delicatessen and bakery charlotte russe is a delusion and a snare, and yet the average flat dweller has forgotten that there ever was any other kind. With the home-made strawberr shortcake, it has gone where the old mod Yet charlottes are easy to make, and are healthful and delicious. Line a round or oblong dish with lady-fingers, split and trimmed to fit closely with lady-fingers, split and trimn together. Slices of sponge cake may also be used. Whip cream very stiff, sweeten and flavor and pour in the mixture. Set aside to harden and unmould carefully at the last moment. It is a saving of patience, and sometimes of desserts, to buy moulds that open at one side with s

One or two ballagias, or Italian silk blankets are good investments in a household. They are inexpensive, and often very pretty in color and idedly convenient for extra bed coverings on cold nights. Light as these blankets are the are remarkably warm, and are said to be es-pecially comfortable for persons subject to rheumatic attacks.

# Fashion Motes.

. The mohairs are increasingly popular Just now there is a fad for a rather heavy qual ity of mohair in stripes, and in green and blue ity of mohair in stripes, and in green and blue plaids. These make handsome shirt-waist suits For general utility there is no better ma and so many varieties are offered this year tha no woman need fear looking like her neighbors The soft taffetas will be used for street and in formal wear as well as for handsome gowns.

. Silk shirt-waist suits are prettily trimm with Oriental embroidery bands, which are not very easily purchased. A navy blue p made with a plaited waist and skirt, the former trimmed down the front and on the shoulder with blue-and-white embroidery, with a touc of red. The belt is especially good. It is wide and is made of the embroidery and a sca edge of dark blue soft leather. Leather Leather straps and gold harness buckles close the belt.

... This belt, with a stock to match, made of Bulgarian linen embroidery, was seen at an ex-clusive shop. It is made to order in any color of leather to match suits, and is decidedly effective. triple skirt, the lower one graduated, and the upper one having a ripple back. Each of the three ruffles that form the skirt is trimmed with a blue silk braid mixed with a little white and and opens over a vest of plaited white batiste. The sleeves are full box-plaits, and are very short, reaching scarcely to the elbows. Below them show bishop sleeves of batiste, with two lace frills falling over the hand. This is a plain model for a taffeta. Nearly all of these gowns are trimmed with very full flounces, rui frills to which the material is well adapted

. As for the new dress linens, their variety i e<sup>\*</sup>e, As for the new dress linens, their variety is endless. Many of them are apparently not meant to be laundered, their rough nub surfaces cer-tainly not inviting the ordinary laundress' iron. This adds to the expense, of course, which should be taken into consideration. In a seaso when nearly all dress fabrics are soft and pliable and when the fashions call for gaugings, plate when nearly all dress fabrics are some and present and when the fashions call for gaugings, plaitings and frills of all kinds, these stiff, unyieldin linens seem somewhat out of the picture. Still the picture of the picture of the picture of the picture. linens seem somewhat out of the picture. Still they are bound to be popular, lending themselves well to tailor styles. The trimmings used on

ands, raised and padded embroideries, and bands, raised and padded embroderies, and heavy lace. The touch of color is strongly rec-ommended, e-pecially when the linen is one of the natural tones or gray, colors which are try-ing to the prettiest and freshest complexions. ing to the prettiest and freshest complexions. Some of the linens and crashes are so open meshed as to be practically transparent. These are effectively combined with heavy laces, dyed to match, or with liren braids and fringes. All these suits must be kept as simple as possible, that is, apparently simple, for any amount of work may go on them if the plain outlines are preserved.

. A lovely brown taffeta seen at an oper this week was made with a gathered skirt with three wide ruffles set at equal distances, the mid-dle one at the knees. The bolero which opened over a blouse, was embroidered all over in a cutover a blouse, was embroidered all over in a cut-work pattern. There were round sleeve caps of the embroidery, under which the bell-shaped sleeves fell to the elbow. The blouse had a waterfall of lace down the front with a bow of black velvet ribbon at the throat and near the belt. The sleeves were very full, and were tied with black velvet ribbon at the wrist.

a°e Near by in the same room, was a simple rown of champagne-colored chiffon voile, all the prettier because of its elaborately built neighors. This gown had a lingerie yoke of lace and atiste embroidery, pointed in front and on the houlders. The voile blouse was tucked across, the tucks, of course, extending to the sleeves. Rach tuck was trimmed with a narrow edging of fine Valenciennes lace. The skirt was shirred in groups, and had five tucks above the hem, each lace-edged like those on the waist. The cuffs matched the yoke, and there was a crush girdle

... The lingerie waists are beginning to be own, and these are more elaborate, more intricate of design and more beautiful than ever They could not very well be much more expensive than they were last year, the prices ther running as high as \$150. Some of the finest of the new waists have shaped yokes made of very narrow Valenciennes insertion faggoted together Often the voke is made more expensive by entre-deux of lace. An attempt will be made to intro-duce the collarless blouse. They are cool, but not many faces can stand them

. For Exposition wear Eton suits of crash and rough surface linens are being made up. They look remarkably trim and stylish, as well as cool and comfortable. Worn with a white silk blouse, or with a lingerie waist, one would look very well and very sensibly dressed in such a

. A striking gown was made of one of th rew materials hard to tell whether silk or wool. At any rate it was light and rather wirey, and was a black and white check, with embroidered dots of salmon pink outlined with white. The very high flounce, the top of which was cut in scallops, with a piping of salmon pink taffeta.

This flounce had the fullness provided by little groups of shirring set about two inches apart. The waist had a yoke of Irish lace over pink, a vest effect in front with small lace revers, lov down. These and the rest of the waist trimmed with a braid in which the salmon white and black were mingled. The elbow sleeves were finished with wide lace flounces tied at the wrist with white ribbon spotted with black and edged with pink. This same beautiful formed the girdle.

. White gowns, it is s id, will not be worn to any great extent, the blue, green, mauve and pink linens promising to overshadow last summer's white. No color is more fashionable at the nent than leaf green. One sees it in cottons linens, voiles, silks, and, perhaps most attractive of all, pongee. The new taffeta is ovely in green.

•• It is hinted that in Paris there will be worn nore pale blue, pink and maize lingerie waist: than white ones. This is probably an exaggera tion, for nothing ever seriously interferes with the vogue of thin white for separate waists. Besides, the decree of one-color suits is still in effect, white waists being allowed as an alterna tive blouse. The coat suit will be much worn this spring, and blouses of silk matching the sui in colors will be just as necessary as they were last fall. On warm days thinnest white blouse: will be substituted. The colored lingerie waists are, nevertheless, beautiful garments, and are often very becoming. They are made with a great deal of white lace, white faggoting, and fancy stitches, and must be as airy and delicate as possible. Incidentally, they are extremely high priced.—N. Y. Evening Post.

# The World Beautiful.

Lilian Whiting, in Boston Budget. "Our friendships hurry to short and poor cor lusions, because we have made them a texture f wine and dreams, instead of the tough fibre of the human heart."-Emerson.

Between friendship and friendly acuaintanceship there is a wide gulf fixed The latter may-and really should-include all people one meets and knows, for a friendly attitude can be held toward the incidental chance acquaintance of the noment as well as toward the acquaintance of long years and frequently recurring meetings. Acquaintanceship is the outer court and friendship is the iner. The former includes the major ity, the latter the minority. The quaintance is mevitable, the friend is hosen. The attitude toward the acquaintance is that of a rational and reasonable recognition of his right to fair and just estimation, and of one's own moral duty, so far as in him lies, of living in love an eace with all men: but the attitude to the friend is a relation of spirit to spirit; it is iscovered and not made; it is pre-existent it is the result of some mysterious relation some pre-established harmony of though and aspiration and spiritual quality which is as fixed, as unalterable as that of the orbit of the stars in their courses. It is, indeed, a divine, not a mere human relation. and being divine, it must exist by its own code of laws. Friendship, indeed, is the acramental relation and one to be held in malterable faith and unchanging sweetness of spirit. Its basis is spiritual recognition "Your unanointed eyes shall fall

On him who fills my soul with light. You do not see my friend at all;

You see what hides him from your sight." But apart from the joy of recognition, or the charm of intercourse, lie, also, the duties, the obligations, of friendship. It is an ideal relation which has to struggle against wind and tide, so to speak, in a world whose forces are not yet developed into ideal form and quality. The relations between two friends are not exclusively their own but are always more or less entangled with a great many other people and with unooked-for events and circumstances that have a great deal to do with personal feelings and personal relations. Character, itself, is not an absolute and a fixed thing. It may constantly grow finer and stronger; . A charming gown of navy blue taffeta has a it may deteriorate, and thus, to keep the upward and onward way into the nobler life is the constant responsibility of every one. But beside character, temperament is a faculty to be reckoned with, and perament is variable in its response. It is like a musical instrument which, under the hands of a Paderewski, or a Perabo, gives forth divine harmonies; and under the unskilled touch, gives discord. To take another person's estimate of one's friend is to involve a subtle and sacred relation in clumsy and paralyzing entanglements. It is not what a Chickering grand can offer under the unmusicianly touch, but what it offers under the touch of Ernst Perabo,-for instance,-that determines the perfection of the piano. The same prinoiple applies to human beings, and when St. Paul enjoins on us: "So far as in you lies, live in peace with all men" he indicates that which is the fine art of living. To so live as to evolve from others the higher haries; to keep the social atmosphere

serene and sweet, is indeed the finest of all the fine arta

Now friendship in any sense that is the name, is not an affair of dreams," but is, indeed, the "to and of the heart. A friendship that fibre" Worth the name keeps ever toward something of that love that Chr our Lord, gives to every man, esus, love that enfolds the just and the un The divine love is given to us-even w faults and errors; and to withdra lour lendship, because one discovers son therto unrecognized fault in his friend, the friendship lacking in the div prove nality of that which Christ gives to unity. One does not condone the error, continues to love his friend. gh he his friendship is of the diviner order hope and bear and endure all ngs. How can you care for so-andwill remark, " when you know that that she committed?" You do k wrong and you deplore it; but you that it was a lapse from which she again if she has that stimulus and couragement and love. And one ship is for the soul, and it is therein in its hope, its belief, its tendernes trust in a finer future.

" I see the feet that fain would cl You, but the steps that turn astra I see the soul, unharmed, sublime You, but the garment and the clar

Another problem-which is the tragedy of friendships—arises in the misunderstandings and alienations that sometimes sweep down like a thunderbolt out of clear skies, and defy all attempts to analyze or understand their cause. But the cure for these lies not in resentment, or in recrimination but in patience and silence and affection. If one has made all reasonable effort to understand and all explanation is denied, let him not turn away in anger even at what may seem unjust. Let him take his sorrow to the Divine Comforter whose aid faileth never. Let him endeavor to be only more helpful to humanity, more patient, more sympathetic because of his own experince in sorrow. And so shall personal loss and pain transmute themselves into the nobler energies and aid in ennobling him to gain a higher plane of life, and thus his friendships shall not "hurry to short and poor conclusions," but shall incorporate themselves into the finer issues of life and find their resurrection in some fair future in the realm where we shall know even as we are known.

#### The Brunswick, Boston.

Gems of Thought. ... You cannot prove that you are good by proving that somebody else is bad.' .. What He suffered proved Him to be of our kin; what He achieved showed how much He differed from all who had been before Him. The umanity and the sufferings needed to test its sinlessness were His, but the fruits of His victory

re ours.—Andrew M. Fairbairn.
... If our life were indeed hid with Christ in God, if we could realize anything of the heigh an I depth of that mysterious life, we should be

kept in peace, even though the sea should roar and all its fullness.—Maria Hare. .... Take all the unhappy homes in this city, all he disappointed parents, all the disconte hildren, in all their collisions and mutually inflicted distress. How real and terrible this anarchy is! It is an epitome of the wrong and woe of the whole world. It comes from the domination of heartless selfishness. Christ proposes another master for all these homes—the suprem-

acy of love.—George A. Gordon.
.... Men are tattooed with their special beliefs like so many South Sea Islanders; but a real human heart, with divine love in it, beats with the thousand tribes.—O. W. Holmes.

"Be a sound Christian, but not a Christian ound asleep. "Don't be for getting the good things of

Let a man learn that everything in nature goes by law, and not by luck, and that what he

sows he reaps.-Em-rson. ... To be famous! depends upon some fortuties, to be rich depends upon birth or luck, t intellectually eminent may depend on the ap-pointment of Providence; but to be a man, in the sense of substance, depends solely on one's own noble ambition and determination to live in ontact with God's open atmosphere of truth and right from which all true manliness is inspired

and fed.—T. S. King.
....I know that no man hath a velvet cross, but the cross is made of that which God will have it. But verily, howbest it be not allowed to buy a cross at will, yet I dare not say, "O that I had liberty to sell Christ's cross," lest therewith, also, I should sell joy, comfort, sense of love and

atience. -S. Rutherford. .... If you wish to behold God, you may see Him in every object around; search in your brea and you will find Him there. And, if you do not yet perceive where He dwells, contute me, if you can, and say where He is not .- Metastasio

# Brilliants.

" Make channels for the streams of love Where they may broadly run: And love has overflowing streams To fill them, every one.

"But if at any time we cease Such channels to provide, The very founts of love for us Will soon be parched and dried.

" For we must share, if we would keep That blessing from above. Ceasing to give, we cease to have Such is the law of love."

Well I know that all things move To the spheral rhythm of love.

> If grief could have its will. All days were dark and chill The spring would never come The birds would never sing At rest or on the wing. Rest, troubled spirit, rest; God knoweth what is best

How soon a smile of God can change How are we made for happiness—her Grows play, adversity a winning fight

No one could tell me where my soul to searched for God and God eluded in sought my brother out and found al

# Dopular Science

th by

inger

-The liquefaction of gelatin to bacteria. As animals were poison injection and feeding, he conclude meats that splash on being shaken ous unless boiled before use.

—A new method of producing articles is claimed by Professor Schafe Edinburgh to be much more effective drowning and asphyxiation than Placing the subject in a prone position erator applies pressure with his h ower ribs, and repeats this about a minute by swinging himself backwar ward. The commo

emned as of little value. -A mysterious "midsummer ently high in air, has been recorded by an Eng-lish observer. It is like the sound of bees, is heard in June and July, and when a stone is needs are thrown into the air large, unknown insects are

#### Doetry.

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A TREE IN THE PARK. A gracefully symmetrical and sylph-like tree standing apart Between the pathways, with its springtime Captures my heart.

With delicately shimmering foliage it lights the Yet is each leaf Not separate. All are merged by distance in a

Tapering sheaf. The free is slender; black the ebon' trunk takes

Into each limb which, less distinctly black, more tairy-Finally dim
de and disappear in leaves. The cone of

Capping the frond aps the apex of a roof but faintly seen Standing beyond. The sun is warm and bright, the sky a cloudless

I, for my part Ency such kindliness. The tree, rejoicing too, Opens it heart

To sin and sky—a maiden heart devoid of fear Opening to love.

If I, within my own appointed sphere Just where I move,
As perfect were as is that slender graceful tree—
Perfect for height,
In color perfect, as in form—then I should be

REV. WILLIAM BISHOP GATES. End Church House, New York C ty.

#### OPPORTUNITY SPEAKS.

l am Opportunity; But say, young man, Don't wait for me To come to you; You buckle down To win your crown, And work with head And heart and hands, As does the man Who understands That those who wait, Expecting some reward from fate,—
Or luck, to call it so,—
Sit always in the 'way-back row. And yet You must not let Me get away when I show up. The golden cup Is not for him who stands, With folded hands, Expecting me To serve his inactivity. I serve the active mind The seeing eye, The ready hand That grasps me passing by, And takes from me The good I hold For every spirit trong at He does not wait On fate Who seizes me,

For I am fortune, Luck, and fate, The corner-stone Of what is great In man's accomplishment. But I am none of these To him who does not seize; I must be caught, If any good is wrought Out of the treasures I possess. Oh, yes, I'm Opportunity; I'm grea ; I'm sometimes late, But do not wait

For me; Work on, Watch on Good hands, good heart, And some day you will see— Out of your effort rising,— Opportunity.
—William J. Lampton, in Success.

# A JAPANESE FAN.

Is it so warm in old Japan? Do flowers flaunt out such riot glare? Hangs that sofr, golden mist so low? Ah me, ah me, to journey there!

Inked out against the yellow glow One sharp peak rises, blackly bare; A stately swan steers up the sky— Ah me, ah me, to journey there!

And see her as she furls her fan! Was ever lady half so fair? beckons to me with her eyes-

Ah me, ah me, to journey there! Were ever feet so dainty small?

Was ever coiled such shining hair? Her hands are like curled lily bud3-Ah me, ah me, to journey there! Fan-pictured, dear Japan, thy calm Fills us of West with dull despair!

(The palm leaves sift the sunlight through) Ah me, ah me, to journey there!

—Josephine Daskam, in Scribner's.

FAITH.

If Faith were given human form, Alive and warm, I think thy steady burning eyes, Where Love and Hope and Courage dwell, I think thy mouth, so sweet and wise, Would suit her well:

For if not very Faith thou art, t Faith abiding in thy heart Hath wrought thy features to her will And made them pure, and glad, and still. -R. C. Macfie.

# QUIET WORK.

One lesson, Nature, let me learn of thee, One lesson which in every wind is blown, One lesson of two duties kept at one Though the loud world proclaim their enmity-

Of foil unsevered from tranquility! or, that in lasting fruit outgrows roster schemes, accomplished in repose, great for haste, too high for rivalry!

while on earth a thousand discords ring fitful uproar mingling with his toil,

o thy sleepless ministers move on, glorious tasks in silence perfecting; orking, blaming still our vain turmoil, ers that shall not fail, when man is go

-Matthew Arnold A-FISHING.

the time for the luring fly, is awake and the waters high, and Doctor and Montrea

your cast that a king may die. with a gaff and a clicking reel, ck boots and an empty creel, of gut, a split bamb

s luck and a fisherman's zeal. the hills at the rise of day,
igh a sea of mist when the world is gray,

down to the river's bend, the shadows gloom and the ripples play

the length of an afternoon, it reel sings to a thrilling tune

basket sags with the speckled trout, wander home by an April moon. —Metropolitan Magazine.

and what we can bear, He never tries. et fulfilment of the little tasks We make our preparation for the skies. The restless heart seeks to do something great, And lets the common things of life slip by, Forgetting that the trifles indicate Which path we're taking for eternity.

—London Sunday-School Times.

For what we cannot do, God never asks;

#### Miscellaneous.

Love Me, Love My Dog.

Love Me, Love My Dog.

My name is Persephone, and I am said to resemble my mother, Pandora, who, as far as her pupples go, certainly holds the traditional gift box. For all my brothers and sisters are prigetakers. I myself don't go to shows, because I am fervous and hate being stared at.

I am proud of being the poodle, and a French one into the bargain. 'I is only jealousy that makes other dogs sneer at me, just as I have seen human canaille sneer—at a safe distance.

My young mistress is the prettiest creature living. I used to think her one of the most sensible until she got friendly with Mr. Roft, who then was, and I thought ever would be, my pet abomination in trousered males.

Phyllis and I live with an old lady who is fond of us both, but she is very strict with Phyllis, who calls her—behind her bick—"the ogre-aunt."

Mr. Roft laughed until his eyes were lost when she first said it to him. I longed to tell him what I thought of him, and wondered how he would look then.

Phyllis had been getting very thick with this young man—whose laugh startled me almost out of my skin—when one day she fell from her bicycle.

I was following her when the accident

I was following her when the accident oc-curred, and Mr. Roft was riding by her side. Something he said made her color hotly, then pedal down the coming hill with all her might. Suddenly she rode over a stone, swerved to one side, and before I could reach her fell to the ground with a heavy thud.

ground with a heavy thud.

I scampered to the spot and began to howl for help, while Mr. Roft jumped off his machine, as white as death, and stooped over her.

"Be quiet, you brute!" he muttered, glaring at me, and I knew that if he could he would put the blame on me and say that I upset her.

But of course, I paid no attention to him, but howled again, until at last some passerby came and fetched a cab and took them home.

The house was very quiet for many days, and I felt wretched. The "ogre-aunt" crept about weeping. Once she put her arms round my neek and wept over me. I suspected from that that she was getting short of handkerchiefs and took care to keep out of her way; for I do not like to have my neck carls made all damp and untidy. I was very neglected. No one brushed me. was very neglected. No one brushed me.

At last I was summoned to my darling's room and crept in nervously. My heart was beating very loudly and my eyes were dim with tears of joy. Such a thin little hand patted my uncombed head, such a weak little voice said: "Dear doggie, do you miss me very much?" Miss her! Of course I did. And with her all my pet titbits, my little waiks, my scampers after balls. So I wagged my tail and smiled up at her.

Little by little she got better, and well enough to comb me and send me for my ribbons: I knew the colors well and always brought the one she said. At last I was summoned to my darling's room

But one morning my feelings received a shock.
Phyllis had a letter and was very silly about it,
kissing it as though it were a dog or two-legged
being. Still I minded that less than if it had been Mr. Roft. "Oh, Phoney, listen!" she whispered, as she

combed my hair, "I am sure you will under-stand, you dear old thing! I've such a dear letter from him, and he wants my answer, Phoney—the answer I would not give the day I met with my accident."

I dropped my ears and lowered my tail. By him I knew she meant Mr. Roft. But what an-

swer did she allude to? I looked inquiringly into her gentle, blue eyes. She laughed and kissed me on the nose "You dear old thing! I will read it to you,

And she pulled it from her pocket and read out a lot of rubbish that seemed quite unintelligible to me. But, then, I always thought Mr. Roft half an idiot, and wondered at Phyllis liking him. Then came a few words that made me sit

"Let that poodle of yours be made use of for once. If it is to be 'yes' put on her a blue ribbon. If 'no' a yellow one. I shall call today, and if I see the color I long for on that black creature's head I shall at once beard the lion and assert my rights."
"Phoney, it shall be blue! Fetch blue, dari-

ing," said Phyllis, with a joyful smile.

And I walked slowly out of the room to the boudoir beyond. When I brought the blue ribbon back she laughed again.

But I had laid my plans. Whatever this "yes" was to mean, Mr. Roft hoped to read it in the color of my ribbon. But I meant him to read "no." I would show him that a dog of my breeding could be comething more than a more careing could be something more than a mere cats

I rolled over and scratched until the ribbor came off and lay on the ground. Then I trotted into the garden with it and buried it in my favorite corner, where I hide my best bones.

I knew I was doing wrong, but Phyllis would not really mind, and I owed Mr. Roft a grudge

Often when my ribbon came off I used to take

it to my friend the parlor maid and get her to put it on again. So now, as I sneaked down from the boudoir with a yellow one in my mouth and met her at the foot of the stairs, she said with a What, your fine bow off again, Phoney

What an untidy dog!"
I wagged my tail as she tied it on. For civility lowers no one, and she is a nice girl. Then I sat iown on the doormat to watch for Mr. Roft.

At last the gate clicked and he came up the

steps with a light spring. But as his eyes fell on me such a look of astonished despair crept into his face that my heart quaked within me and I nung my head. tooped over me as though he could not be-

ileve his eyes, and as I felt his warm breath or my face I rolled over on to my back in terrifled "Silly brute," he murmured, "get up. Have

stealing? Don't give yourself away He looked at me fixedly without saying any

thing. Then, stooping again, he took off my rib-bon and stuffed it into his pocket. That night Phyllis was worse, and no one could understand why. And the next day she lay silent, looking out of her window with such dis

ed eves that I could not bear to look at her. And Mr. Roft did not come near the hous which proved that he had really meant goodby. At last I could stand it no longer. Surely Mr. Roft could make things right again. I would go

ne afternoon I crept silently out into the road. He did not live far off, and, as fate we have it, I came across him outside his garden gate. He smiled when he saw me.

"Why, Phoney! Come to see your friend," h ed; "you're only just in time, my girl. start tonight.

I wagged my tail and opened my mouth. At his feet I laid the earth-soiled blue ribbon. He stared at me in amazement. "Phoney, you're a prick! You're trying to tell me there's beer some mistake. I'm coming back with you to make sure. Lead on, you imitation Mephiseles, and may the real one have you if I'm misreading you!

What a race that was! I felt myself really warming to him for understanding me so well.

And, when we got to the house, I crept
stealthily in through the open door, enticing him
up, until we stood like two thieves within the doir, where Phyllis lay on a couch by the

As she turned her head to look at me her eyes tell upon him, and she crimsoned with delight. Then suddenly she became quite pale, and said

in a cold voice: Good evening, Mr. Roft." He stepped up to her, and held out the ribbon

'Phyllis," he asked, "is this the ribbon you put on Phoney that morning?"

She stared from him to me. I crept beneath e couch, but I kept my ears open. "Yes," she murmured. "But—"

The words were never said, for with a sudden xelamation he threw himself on his knees by her side, and took her to his arms.—St. Louis

.There is no external politeness which has ot a root in the moral nature of man. Forms of ness, therefore, should never be inculcated on young persons without letting them under-stand the moral ground on which all such forms

#### Poutb's Department.

THE REASON Grandma Gruff said a curious thing,
"Boys may whistle, but girls must sing."
That's the very thing I heard her say
To Kate, no longer than yesterday.

"Boys may whistle." Of course they may, If they packer their lips the proper way; But for the life of me I can't see Why Kase can't whistle as well as me.

"Boys may whistle, but girls must sing," Now I call that a curious thing. If boys can whistle, why can't girls, too? It's the easiest thing in the world to do.

So if the boys can whistle and do it well, Why cannot girls—will somebody tell? Why can't they do what a boy can do? That's the thing I should like to know.

I went to father and asked him why Girls couldn't whistle as well as I And he said, "The reason that girls must sing Is because a girl's a sing-ular thing."

And grandma laughed till I knew she'd ache When I said I thought it all a mistake. 'Never mind, little man," I heard her say, "They will make you whistle enough some day."

—New Orleans Picayune.

#### The Whalebone Whales.

Another group of whales have no teeth, but the mouth is provided with several hundred closely packed, horny, flexible plates or slabs suspended from the roof of the mouth and hanging on each side like a curtain, so that when the mouth is opened as wide as possible their enda are received within the lower jaw. These plates, which in some whales are nine or ten feet long, have pointed, frayed extremities, and are lined with long, stiff hair. This peculiar substance in the mouth of whales, which is called baleen, or whalebone, although it is not bone, is now the most valuable product which is bone, is now the most valuable product which is yielded by these creatures; and to obtain it thousands of men brave the dangers of the seas, of the Arctic ice, and of the chase, killing the

of the Arctic ice, and of the chase, killing the whales by hurling harpoons and shooting explosive bullets into them from a small boat.

Among the various kinds of whalebone whales is the right whale, which reaches a length of sixty feet and yields two hundred barrels of oil and a thousand pounds of long, valuable baleen; the humpback whale, which is sometimes seventy-five feet long, but has short bone and little oil; finback and sulphur-bottom whales, of large size but comparatively little value; and the how. finback and sulphur-bottom whales, of large size but comparatively little value; and the bowhead, Greenland, or polar whale. The last is at home among the ice fields, and is now the most sought of all the whales on account of the excellent quality and large quantity of its baleen. The maximum length is sixty-five feet, and its bulk is immense; the huge head represents a third of the length, and the tail is sixteen to twenty feet across. The largest bowheads

sents a third of the length, and the tail is sixteen to twenty feet across. The largest bow-heads produce several thousand pounds of bone, worth \$5 to \$6 a pound, and six thousand or more gallons of oil, worth forty cents a gallon.

In feeding, the baleen whales drop the lower jaw, and swim forward rapidly, and all kinds of small floating animals—fish, shrimp, winged mollusks—pass into the yawning mouth. When the lower jaw is closed, the plates of baleen are forced upward and backward, the water rushes through the sieve formed by the hairs, the food is the floating and is swallowed by the aid of the left behind, and is swallowed by the aid of the

Some of the baleen whales are said to attain a length of more than a hundred feet, and there are authentic records of examples measuring between ninety and one hundred feet. The largest species of whale, and therefore the largest of all living animals, and the largest creature that ever existed, so far as we know, is the sulphur-bottom whale of the Pacific coast. One of these was ninety-five feet long and thirty-nine feet in circum. ference, and weighed by calculation nearly three hundred thousand pounds. The sulphur-bottom, whale is further distinguished by being the swiftest of all whales, and one of the most difficult to approach; it glides over the surface with great rapidity, often displaying its entire length; and when it respires the immense volume of vapor which it throws up to a great height is evidence of its colossal proportion

# Moving Pictures Amaze Indians.

Burton Holmes, the lecturer, visited the home of the Moki Indians in Arizona to witness the weird snake danc- which those savages have practiced at intervals for centuries. While near

"Then there was almost a riot," said Mr. Holmes in telling of the affair. "Several of the Indians who had taken part in the races the year before had died, and when they were shown on the screen, riding for dear life, their friends were amazed. The dead had been brought to life. It

as astounding.
"The Indians gazed at the picture, then looked at each other as if uncertain that they saw what they saw. Then they began talking excitedly, pointing at the moving images of those who were dead. It did not strike the savage mind as unusual that live men should appear of the screen and seem to be moving, but with dead

men it was different. "When the film had all cone through the ma chine the Indians hastened forward to examine the white cloth on which the pictures had been . They fingered it nervously, raised it to vain endeavor to find the solution to what was to them a mystery. They paid no attention at all to the machine that had projected the picture. A l of the magic, to them, was in the cloth."

# Bobby.

Bobby had been staring at his grandfather for "Well, Bob," exclaimed his grandfather at

last, "what do you think of my face?"
"It's an awfully nice face, grandad," but why don't you have it ironed?"-

# Sowed Her Mother's Liver Pills.

There is a woman in Phœnix, who has the correct idea, all right, but whether it will work ou mains for the future to disclose. Recently her husband bought a small ranch, and with him she has been much interested in

planning improvements, especially in the growing tine, with which to adorn the place.

The other day beds were prepared for sweet peas, and the lady of the house was busily engaged in assorting her seeds and carrying the little packets out of doors, where their contents were transferred to the beds in regular order.
As each variety was planted the name was ced on a small marker, as is the custom with In a particularly choice location the contents

of a packet were laboriously dropped, one by one, until the row was filled and the earth nicely thed over it. When the lady picked up the packet to properly write the marker she discovered that she had carefully planted her mother's

this winter, bears would come out in the spring lean and scraggly, but that is just contrary to the facts in the case.

perhaps the fattest thing on four legs. He doesn't swell up with fat, like a pig, but seems to

gets smaller and smaller, until, when he is in proper condition for wintering over, 'it hasn't capacity enough to hold a double handful of food.

"This fat sticks right by the bear all winter and keeps him warm. If you are after a bear for his grease, you kill your game either just be fore he goes into his hole in the fall or right after he comes out in the apring.

fore he goes into his hole in the fall or right after he comes out in the spring.

"In a week after a bear comes out he will be as lean as a razor-back hog, although he has been eating everything eatable he could lay his paws on since he woke up, and that's a good deal. A bear, after thus losing his flesh in the spring, will keep lean until he begins to fatten up again or the winter, and then he rolls up the fat as hefore.

before.

"It seems odd that a bear should keep fat for months without having eaten a morsel of anything, and lose his fiesh—or grease, rather—as soon as he begins to take in food, but that's the way the bear is made, and I don't see how we are going to help it.

"And, by the way, the bears are out in Pike County. Three, are reported as having been killed already in the region south of the High Knob, and that without taking into account the two rat-like cubs that were with one of the bears killed, and starved to death for want of her."—N. Y. Sun.

#### Historical.

-Anthracite coal was first successfully use on steamboats and railroads in 1836 and 1837. It contained so much fuel in so small a space that it saided both steamboats and railroads very much. They had both generally used wood for fuel up to this time.

-Texas was admitted to the Union in 1845. Few of the citizens and residents of Tope-field. Mass., are proud of the fact, but the ances-tral home of the Smiths of the Mormon Church is still standing here. The structure was built in 1690, is of the ancient style of architecture, one and a half stories high, almost square in shape and shingled all over, with a hugh chimney piercing the centre of the ridge pole. In this house lived Asael Smith, grandfather of the founder of the Mormon religion, and his son Joseph, the first convert to the faith and its first presiding patriarch. The Smiths can trace their specifix to the

convert to the faith and its first presiding patriarch. The Smiths can trace their ancestry to the early Colonial settlers. Robert Smith, the first of his line in this country, arrived in 1638, married Mary French and settled in Rowley, near Newburyport. He purchased 208 acres of land and was for many years known as a modest, unassuming and honest man, always willing to aid his neighbors.

—Old "Farmer George" (George III.), who sat on the throne of Great Britain and Ireland for some sixty years, was well represented by his last surviving grandson, George, Duke of Cambridge, who died in London recently. Except that the duke was not, even in imagination, a farmer, as his grandfather was, the two men had much in common. They were both stubborn, if not pigheaded, and their pertinacity, always exerted with the best intentions, in the long run proved bad for them and their country. long run proved bad for them and their country.
Their lives were not parallel, however; "Farmer George" was king, his grandson was never in the near line of succession.

near\_line of succession.

—Early in 1849, when California gold was brought to the mint at Philadelphia, and was pronounced genuine, a great excitement broke out. Men from all parts of the country flocked to California. They went by steamer to the Isthmus of Panama, crossed it, and sailed up the coast to Saa Francisco, they bought salling vessels and went around Cape Horn, they traveled overland across the plains. The fever was not confined to the United States, but spread to confined to the United States, but spread to Europe. Within two years there were one hun-dred thousand persons in California, and San Francisco was a rapidly growing city of twenty thousand inhabitants.

#### Curious facts.

-A Connecticut firm manufactures sacred carabei for the Egyptian tourist trade. The little charms are carved and even chipped by ma-chinery, colored in bulk to stimulate age and chinery, colored in bulk to stimulate age and shipped in casks to the Moslem dealers at Cairo. The Arabian guides are the chief buyers, many of them being adepts at "salting" the sands at the base of the Pyramids, or about the sacred temples, where they artfully discover these scarabel before the very eyes of the Yankee tourist and sell him for an American dollar an article manufactured at a cost of less than a cent perhaps within a stone's throw of his own home.

more per pound, is the progrows in the Philippines. —An iron cable, which is claimed to be the largest in the world, has been finished at Leb-

anon, Pa. It is more than a mile long, and each link weighs ninety-three pounds.

—England has twenty-eight railway tunnels of a mile or more in length.

-Balliol, founded in the year 1262, is the oldest of Oxford colleges.

—The great landmark in Montreal is the Cathedral of Notre Dame, which, next to the famous cathedral in the City of Mexico, is the largest church building in America, and has a seating capacity of twelve thousand. The church was built in 1829, and is noted for its magnificent chimes, one of the bells of which, called "Le Gros Bourdon," is one of the largest suspended

bells in the world, and weighs 24,780 pou —A planist has to cultivate the eye so as to see fifteen hundred signs in one minute, the fingers to make two thousand movements, and the brain to understand all these signs, as well as direct all these movements. In playing Weber's " Moto Perpetuo" a pianist has to read 4541 notes in less than four minutes, or about nine-teen a second, but the eye can receive only about nsecutive impressions a second. So that in quick music it seems that a player doe see every note singly, but in groups, probably a

bar or more at one view —The fence about the Fort Belknap Indian reservation in Montana, which is forty miles wide and sixty miles long, has been finished. It probably is the longest fence in the world and has taken years in building. The plan is to protect the flocks of herds of the Gros Ventres and Assiniboines from intrusion, as well as to keep

them from straying.

—With seventy-eight thousand postoffice within its borders, the United States leads all other powers of the world in this, as well as in most other lines. Germany comes next with 45,623 offices, and Great Britain third with 22,400. —San Francisco holds the record of having one saloon for every twenty-two grown men of

its population.

—There are 150 pawnbrokers in England to each million inhabitants.

—Though more populous than this country, the Russian Empire has but eight hundred newspapers. The number in this country is twenty--The United States produces three-fourth

of the cotton of the world.

—Newburyport has the oldest firebucket in
Essex County, dated 1761.

Leasting the section of the county 200 000,000 apple trees in the United States and that the average crop amounts to about 175,000,000

"Any one would naturally suppose," said a Pike County man, "that after lying holed up sound asleep and without a mouthful to eat for four or five months, as they certainly have done death in 1880, at the age of ninety-four, could bean and seraggly, but that is just contrary to the beat in the case.

"The bear when he seeks winter quarters is became an uncle or great-uncle no fewer than 263

—Alexander Hamilton of New York was born accepts swell up with lat, like a pig, but seems to go to fat all over.

"When he starts in to fatten up for his winter retirement a bear can eat a bushel of chestnuts left college when he became aide-de-camp and at a time with ease. As he gets fat his stomach trusted friend of Washington, and one of the

most brilliant of political writers. He was but thirty-two years of age when he was recognized as the ablest member of the Federal Convention, and wrote in the Federalist those papers on the Constitution which all lawyers have since taken as masterpieces. He was Washington's Secretary of the Treasury, and brought the country out of its money troubles. In 1804, he was abot and killed at Weehawken, N. J., in a duel in which Aaron Burr, then Vice-President, had forced upon him.

—For two years the oil consumption of the world has exceeded the production. The stock of crude Pennsylvania petroleum above ground in December, 1902, the amount thus stored was only 5,609,127 barrels. Pennsylvania has the greatest American oil field.

ster's are among the latest shown. While of necessity they differ from the original in detail they retain certain characteristics, and are so truly charming and simple at they of consideration on the simple at they define from the original in detail they retain certain characteristics, and are so truly charming and simple at they define from the original in detail they retain certain characteristics, and are so truly charming and simple as to be amply worthy of consideration on the simple at they define from the original in detail they retain certain characteristics, and are so truly charming and simple at they define from the original in detail they retain certain characteristics, and are so truly charming and simple at they define from the original in detail they retain certain characteristics, and are so truly charming and simple at they define from the original in detail they retain certain characteristics, and are so truly charming and simple at they define from the original in detail they retain certain characteristics, and are so truly charming and simple at they define from the original in detail they retain certain characteristics, and are so truly charming and simple at they define from the original in detail they retain certain characteristics, and are so truly charming and simple

#### Motes and Queries.

THE ORIGIN OF THE GRAIN.—"M. 8.": By an English law enacted in 1206, it was provided that a silver penny, called a sterling, should equal in weight thirty-two wheat grains, well dried and taken from the centre of the ear. From this it seems evident that the grain of wheat was the prototype of the standard grain. The weight now known as the grain is, of course, copied from Governmental standards. In 1826 certain weights and measures were legalized in England, and in 1827 copies of these were furnished our Government, among them being the troy pound, equivalent to 5760 grains. The origin of the signs commonly used for the scruple, dram and ounce does not seem to be known. It is not unlikely that they are entirely arbitrary.

Divisions of Time.—"Arthur": There are two kinds of time—clock or mean time and apparent or, sun time. Clock time is always right, while sun time varies every day; the sun very seldom being on the meridian at twelve o'clock, solar day differing in length, owing to the ellipticity of the earth's orbit, etc.; but a mean solar day, as recorded by clock time, is twenty-four THE ORIGIN OF THE GRAIN .- " M. S.": By an

day, as recorded by clock time, is twenty-four hours long. An astronomical day begins at noon, twelve hours after the beginning of the civil day, and is counted from the first to the twenty-fourth hour. A civil day commences at midnight, and is counted from the first to the twelfth hour. A nautical day is counted as a civil day, but commences, like an astronomical day, at noon. A calendar month varies from twenty-eight to thirty-one days. A mean lunar month is twentycalendar month varies from twenty-eight to thirty-one days. A mean lunar month is twenty-nine days twelve hours forty-four minutes two seconds and a small fraction. A solar year, or the transition from one vernal equinox to another, consists of 365.24244 solar days, or 365 days five hours forty-eight minutes and 49.336 accords. A Julian year is 355 days a five records. seconds. A Julian year is 365 days; a Gregorian year is 365.2425 days. Every fourth year, or leap year, has 366 days.

THE YALU RIVER .- "S. K.": It is a pictur esque stream, some three hundred miles in length, and is the dividing line between Corea and Manchuria on the northwest frontier. It is navigable by native craft as far as Shinkulhuo, navigable by native craft as far as Shinkulhuo, but steamers are unable to proceed beyond Antung, the port to which the Russians are now devoting considerable attention. Some miles below Antung, but situated on the same bank and lying close within the estuary of the river, is the port of Tatungkao, where, when the weather permits, cargoes for Antung are sometimes discharged. Tatungkao, however, is difficult to approach. And as a general rule steamers unload proach, and as a general rule steamers unload and receive their cargoes at Antung, a port of great promise in the near future.

ATMOSPHERE AND CLOUDS.—"Student": According to recent theories, the atmosphere surrounding the earth extends several hundred actionaling the earth extends several hundred miles upward, instead of only sixty, as was formerly thought. The real distance is estimated at five hundred miles by observing the descent of meteors through space. Clouds of feathery forms extend ten miles overhead. They are highest in summer and lowest in winter, sometimes descending to within half a mile of the earth. Thoughthey seem to move slowly, they travel really at the rate of sixty to ninety miles an hour. The thunder clouds of the summer season are sometimes seven or eight miles tall from base to summit. The aeronaut Glaisher was carried to the height of seven miles in a balloon in 1862. This is the greatest height ever reached by man. Six miles up the rarified air would produce unconsciousness, unless oxygen was supplied artificially.

Excutat Worms—"I. R." No one can say by man. Six miles up the rarified air would produce unconsciousness, unless oxygen was supplied artificially.

ENGLISH WORDS .- "L. B.": No one can sa

ENGLISH WORDS.—"L. B.": No one can say how many words there are in the English language, because there are so many words of doubtful standing. The Century Dictionary contains about 225,000 words, and the new edition of the Standard Dictionary lays claim to over three hun dred thousand. Of these many are obsolete, and many others are rarely used. Science has added a vast vocabulary of polysyllables that are scientific formulæ rather than real words. They have no place in general literature. The ordinary English vocabulary may be said to contain from thirty to fifty thousand words, the latter estimate being large. No single writer of literature has used so many as the lower number named. Moving Pictures Amaze Indians.

Burton Holmes, the lecturer, visited the home of the Moki Indians in Arizona to witness the welrd snake danc- which those savages have practiced at intervals for centuries. While near the home of the Mokis he set up his moving picture machine and made a film showing A pache Indians and cowboys in horse races and in feats of daring while on horseback.

The film was developed and proved to be excellent. A year later Mr. Holmes visited the same region again, and one night gave an exhibition for the benefit of the natives.

The Indians observed the pictures which Mr. Holmes visited the bidion for the benefit of the natives.

The Indians observed the pictures which was stretched on the side of a store building, with stolidity, and made no comment until the moving picture made not made not comment until the moving picture made not made not comment until the moving picture made not make a first defined in the side of a store building, with stolidity, and made no comment until the moving picture made not make the film was started and the film made in the neighborhood a year before was thrown on the screen. The there was almost a riot." said Mr.

The Indians observed the pictures which was stretched on the side of a store building, with stolidity, and made no comment until the moving picture made not make the film was developed and proved to be excellent. A year later Mr. Holmes visited the move of the selected film the thirty-fifth year of queen Elizabeth. Before the very eyes of the stake ture of the move which was attreed the work of the series ground produces 150 pounds of meat yearly for each head of her population, while is three times greater than Eugland's production provided film and to established with containing the film the livery film the thirty-fifth year of level the double head.

—The Austrian England's prod of the illiterate has been set as low as three hundred words, but this must be exceptional It is more likely that the "ordinary working man" uses from two thousand to three tho man" uses from two thousand to three thousand words, while of course he is familiar with several thousand more, which he recognizes in print, but does not use himself. The common estimate of the average vocabulary of educated people is from five thousand to six thousand, but in this case the number of words which are known, but not used, is enormously increased. A well-read college graduate should be familiar with perhaps one hundred thousand words, while in the course of a year he might not use five thousand of them

in his writing or conversation. Shorthand reporters find about 2500 word signs and contractions ample for representing the words which are commonly used in public speaking.

WHAT MICROBES ARE.—"N. T.": Since Pasteur demonstrated the fact that many human liseases are due to minute living thing grow and multiply in our bodies, there has been a tendency, says the Century, to call all micro scopic organisms, whether harmful or not "germs" or "microbes" or "bacteria" indis criminately. This confusion may be cleared by the statement that protozoa are the lowest known forms of animals and that bacteria are the low est known forms of plants, while "germs" and "microbes" may apply to the disease-causing

give accurate perspective to landscapes of draw-ings of any objects. A folding box opens to form a table, and near the top of its extensible sides a telescope is so mounted that as it is moved about in following the details of any view a pencil is made to draw a corresponding line on a sheet of paper beneath. Crossed hairs in the telescope give precision, while the pencil is kept upon the paper by sliding up and down in a suitable holder. Beautiful drawings are made with little or no practice, and specimen work exhibited in-cludes a panorama of the Alps and a view of Geneva.

Home Dressmaking. Hints by May Manton.



4707 Girl's "Buster 4708 Blouse Waist, wn" Dress. 4 to 12 years. 32 to 40 bust.

Girl's " Buster Brown" Dress. 4707. "Buster Brown" styles have taken a firm hold on the girls as well as the small boys, and dresses for the latter's sister, made after that widely-known young-

TAKE THE FOREST AND COMPANY AND THE MEDICAL MAN

formed.

The dress is made with front and back, the front tucked, the back box-plaited and the skirt portion laid in additional inverted plaits at the under-arm seams, and is closed at the back, an opening being cut beneath the centre plait. The sleeves are simply full and both neck and wrists are finished with bands to which the cuffs can be sewn, or attached by means of buttons and buttonbless as liked. At the waist is a belt of the material that is slipped under straps at the under-arm seams.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is 4½ yards 37 inches wide, 2½ yards 44 inches wide or 2½ yards 52 inches wide, 2½ yards 44 inches wide or 2½ yards 52 inches wide, with ½ yard of white linen for collar and cuffs.

The pattern, 4767, is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 8, 5, 10 and 12 years of age.

Blouse Waist Closed in Back. 4708.

To be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining.

Waists of lace over chiffon or mousseline are eminently fashionable, and are charmingly becoming and attractive as well. This one is made of cream represe lace, the yeke being composed of strips of insertion and bands of silk embroidered with French knots, and is lined with chiffon only, cut exactly like the lace, but the fitted foundation can be used when liked. The cream lace over the white makes a most attractive effect, and the deep belt of cream messaline satin is both correct and in harmony with the waist. When lace is not desirable, thin silks, chiffon, and, findeed, all materials soft enough to allow of shirring will be found equally satisfactory, the design being suited to all such.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, which is optional, front, backs and yoke, and is closed invisibly at the back. When the lining is used, yet a transparent effect desired, it and the material can be cut away beneath the yoke. The sleeves are simply full, finished with bands and frills of lace.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 8 vade is investment of the contraction of the medium size is 8 vade is investment of the cut are size in the contraction of the medium size is 8 vade is investment. To be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6 yards 15 inches wide, 5, yards 21 inches wide or 29 yards 44 inches wide, with 44 yards of insertion for yoke, 2 yards of lace for sleeves and 3 yards of silk for belt.

The pattern 4708, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.



22 to 30 Walst. 8 to 14 years. e-Gored Walking Skirt with Inverted Tuck Plaits. 4709. Perforated for Dip in Front.

Perforated for Dip in Front.

Walking skirts that provide generous fullness and flare yet are snug over the hips make the lastest and most graceful shown. The model illustrated is admirable in every way and means comfort to the wearer, as well as style. As shown, it is made of tancolored cravenette, stitched with corticelli silk and trimmad with fibre braid, but all suiting and skirting materials are appropriate, and simple stitching can be used as a finish in place of the braid when preferred.

Girl's Tucked Cont. 4710.

To be Made With or Without the Back Strap

and 14 years of age



32 to 40 bust. 12 to 16 years. Blouse or Shirt Walst. 4711. Shirt waists came long ago to be numbered among the must-haves. Whatever else the wardrobe may lack they are certain to b: found. This season they are, if possible, more tempting than ever before and are shown in most alluring variety. The model shown is new and smart and is suited alike to washable and to silk and wool waistings, but in the case of the original is made of erru batiste piped with brown and trimmed with little pearl buttons.

Gored Skirt,

trimmed with little pearl buttons.

The waist is made with fronts and backs, that are fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams and forms in either group.

The perspectartigraph is an ingenious in strument with which Otto Eichenberger of Geneva makes it easy for the amateur artist to give accurate perspective to landscapes of drawings of any objects. A folding box opensto form

below. The cuts make a novel reature and are snaped to match the yoke.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is \$\frac{1}{2}\) yards 21 inches wide, \$\frac{1}{2}\) yards 27 inches wide or 2\frac{1}{2}\) yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern, 4711, is cat in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

#### Misses' Five-Gored Skirt. 4712. Perforated for Dip in Front.

The five-gored skirt is always in style, let other de signs be what they may. This one is shaped to fit with snugness over the hips, yet to flare freely below the knees and is eminently graceful and becoming. As shown it is made of mixed homespun, in tans and browns with threads of green, but all skirting and suiting and all the heavier dress materials are appro-priate. The model is simply stitched with corticelli-silk and is finished with a beit, but braid or other trimming can be used and the upper edge can be cut on a dip outline and under-faced or bound when de-

The skirt is cut in five gores that are shaped to rovide ample flare about the feet and is laid in flat nverted plaits at the back, that can be stitched, as ilustrated, or pressed flat, as preferred. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 5 yards 27 inches wide, 2 yards 44 inches wide

size is yards 2 inches wide when material has figure or nap; 4 yards 27, 2½ yards 44 or 2 yards 52 inches wide when material has neither figure nor nap. The pattern, 4712, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years of age. HOME DRESSMAKING.

SPECIAL PATTERNS-For a catalog any pattern illustrated on this page, send 16 cents (coin or postage stamp), state number, shown on cut, and size wanted, and write your name and address distinctly. Mail orders filled promptly. Address Massack Errs Pleugs-Man, Boston, Mass.

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#### The Horse.

When a horse begins to run down in flesh and eats sparingly or not at all, there are two things which should be given attention before resorting to medical treatment: One is the teeth, the other diet, says the Farm, Stock and Home. The "off-feed" horse is often in that condition because he can't eat and because he has no desire to eat. He needs a dentist, and not medicine. If the teeth are all right, and the horse will not eat, it is often because he and his feed no longer harmonize. He may have been given one kind of feed so long and uninterrupt-edly that he has lost all desire for it; it has ne obnoxious, in fact, and he cannot eat it. In such cases a change of diet is what the horse needs, and not medicin Oats are a good and acceptable horse feed, and bread is equally so for man, but if the last is substantially the only feed man has for a long period, he will reject it to the extent of great loss of flesh; and under similar conditions the horse will reject oats. If neither teeth nor diet are responsible for the horse's condition, then other caused must be looked for. But in an astonishingly large number of instances the caused named will be found the real ones.

"You ask me," says John Madden, "if Lou Dillon's record will ever be broken. I would say ' sure,' as I believe, like our race horses, trotters are being bred speedier every year. Tracks are faster, sulky appliances and equipments are hourly being improved upon, and with continued im-provements in the breed of trotters, twenty years from now 1.50 may be the champio mark, and two-minute horses by no means of unusual appearance. I look also for an expansion in trotting horse racing in the near future. The brilliant performances of stars like Lou Dillon, Major Delmar and Cresceus in one season, with Dan Patch and Prince Alert among the pacers as side issues, have given the game a great boost, and the next few years will see much new capital invested in light-harness horses."

The Breeders' Gazette, in answering question of a subscriber asking when a stallion may be expected to be at his best, says: "It is of record that colts of two years of age have sired better animals than at any later period in their stud careers. Again, it is equally a matter of history that in their extreme old age stallions have done their best work. It depends very much on the mares with which the horse is mated. The question, however, admits of a species of general reply which may be made in these terms. If it is taken for granted that the well-bred, well-reared stallion is in his prime between the years of six and fourteen, then it is within these years that he will do his best work, though for biological reasons there is nothing to prevent his doing equally good work from his date of puberty until senile decay puts a full stop to his career in the stud. It is much of a matter, so far as the stallion is concerned alone, of perfect health and proper treatment. A stallion which is overdone this season, and fed to ward off the ravages of nature while being so overdone, will never do as well either in number of colts begotten or in vigor transmitted the next season, and that much may be taken for gospel truth. Therefore the lesson to be learned is to keep the breeding horse in the best possible health by correct feeding and exercising and never overdo him in service Then in the prime of his life he may be expected reasonably to do his best work in the stud, but, as stated, this reply is made only on the most general principles."

# Poultry on the Farm.

As a rule, farmers neglect the most profit able branch of stock raising, namely, poultry. On a New England farm the actual food bill ranges between sixty cents and \$1 per hen per year, depending on the price of grain and also to what extent the "byproducts" of the farm are utilized as poul-

We find, taking one year with another, that a flock of good vigorous birds of the ventilation and dry quarters; aim to pro-American varieties will average somewher from 140 to 155 eggs each per year. Individual birds doubtless do better than this but for a large flock a forty per cent, yield throughout the year is above the average. The average price per dozen for the year is about twenty-two cents in the Boston market, making an income of nearly \$3 each per year, or a profit of over \$2 each above cost of food. The cost of raising a pullet to the laying age is about equal to the price obtained for the fowl when dressed poultry, so that the main question is the cost of food and labor compared to the egg

For the farmer the care of two hundred hens should not require over two hours daily, with an occasional cleaning, dusting, kerosening, etc., on a stormy day during winter, and probably slightly more than half this time in summer. There are always unsalable vegetables, chaff and litter containing grain or seed, table scrap, meal scrap, bones, etc., on every farm which serve admirably for poultry food. The service which a flock of hens will render in an orchard in the way of insect, grub, moth and caterpillar destruction and the fertilization of the soil will nearly pay for their keeping through the summer.

We have a long house containing fourteen large pens and about twenty pens in colony houses, ranging in size from 5x7 feet to 15x30 feet, most of them, however, being 7x10 feet, with floor. They are 64 feet high in front and four feet in the rear, with door preferably in southwest corner to preven southeast rains from blowing in, and one window about eighteen inches from the breeding pens, and from the ease of ventilating they insure healthy birds. The cost of one of the 7x10 houses, as illustrated in the cut, is about \$12, where lumber can be bought for \$12 to \$14 per M., and farm nands do most of the carpentering. Such a ouse is large enough for fifteen to twenty hens in winter, and will hold twenty-five in summer if necessary. One horse can move it easily when the ground around it gets polluted. Our large colony houses are 10x30 and 15x30, with two pens in each. They house twenty-five to thirty hens per pen. These houses cost, when papered, about \$37 each and when shingled about \$50. In general, we find the cost of housing, on the colony plan, about eighty cents per hen, i. e., houses to contain one hundred hens would cost about \$80.

The American varieties are undoubtedly the most satisfactory for the farmer, and of these we find the Rhode Island Reds leaders. Besides being very hardy and productive, we find them better foragers and ore easily kept, i. e., smaller eaters than ther Rocks or Wyandottes. A far more apportant point, however, for the farmer the fact that Reds need far less care (will and more neglect) than the others and lill be profitable. Although underfed anials rarely ever pay, still there is a great a search of the secondary of digestion of more easily kept, i. e., smaller eaters than either Rocks or Wyandottes. A far more important point, however, for the farmer is the fact that Reds need far less care (with stand more neglect) than the others and still be profitable. Although underfed aninomy of digestion of



CHESTNUT SPROUTS BEFORE GRAFTING. The Place Where the Sprout Is Grasped by the Fingers Shows the Height at Which It Should Be Cut Off and the Scion Inserted. See Article " Profit in Grafted Chestnuts."

different breeds, as well as of different indi-

It pays to keep pure-bred stock. Fancy goods always bring an extra price. Uniformity in shape, size and color adds a frac-tion, which is clear profit, to the price of nearly every farm product. We find the size, shape and color, not only of the dressed poultry, but of the eggs as well, is much more uniform in thoroughbred stock than in mongrels.

Another advantage from thoroughbred stock is the revenue from breeding stock and eggs for hatching, the latter coming at a time when the market price for eggs is the lowest for the year. This brings up another point, one of the parts of his business which the farmer nearly always neglectsadvertising-not spasmodic, once a year

but persistent all-the-year-round advertising. We have been advertising pourtry and exhibiting only four years. Our first year's sales barely paid advertising, but we kept pegging away. Last year we sold over eight thousand eggs for hatching and about two hundred birds for breeders, and at the present time it looks as though this year's sales would be nearly double last year's. To sucseed with pcultry we believe the following



COLONY HOUSE AS A BREEDING PEN.

points should be adhered to: Getgood stock; keep chicks growing steadily from hatch to maturity; always include animal food in the ration as well as plenty of green food the year around: give plenty of exercise, with good should be a good crop of hay. duce a superior article; finally. Drisko Farm, Addison, Me.

# Experience in Seeding Down.

In my experience of many years in seed ing down for meadow which proves well, I sow timothy and add one-third cloves either on oats or rye in early spring. The second year and afterwards the timothy will sup ersede the clover, and some other grass will of itself conceive, which makes fine hay, especially for horn cattle here on the Western Catskills.-George H. Bloodgood, Conesville, N. Y.

On poor or moderately rich soil a nurse grop is better; but on very rich soil, especially if heavily manured with stable manure, there is danger of the nurse crop growing so rank as to smother the timothy. On many farms in this locality, where a large amount of cottonseed meal has been fed for many years, it is often difficult to get a good catch of grass seed if sown with oats or barley. Next to good seed, the main essential is to have the soil in proper condition, taking its nature and fertility into eration.-C. O. Ormsbee, Montpelier,

Mix timothy and redtop with ten pounds of clover to the acre with the above ten pounds each. Then to get the best results prepare the ground with plow and harrow until there is a fine seedbed and sow your seed the first or tenth of September.-E. M. Dunn.

For successful seeding land must be in good heart and fine tilth; roots of peren-nials and seeds of annuals must be killed. A nurse crop is better than weeds. Barley is the best for spring seeding. Rye is used for fall seeding and grass seed may be sown with it. This interferes with spring bushing or harrowing the rye, where the prime object is grass seed alone.-T. S. Gold, West Cornwall, Ct.

We should prefer sowing redtop with timothy, as one may fail and the other do well. The main point is to sow a liberal quantity of seed, and harrow not as deep, preferring autumn to spring in sowing.—J. L. Hersey, Centre Tuftonboro, N. H.

In seeding a field to grass, we seed in the



of timothy and ten pounds of clover seed to the acre, with some kind of a grain crop, and always with good success; therefore we are in favor of some kind of nurse crop. There are three things necessary to make the seeding successful: A finely pulverized seedbed, plenty of seed and plenty of moisture. We can get the first by plowing well, and rolling and harrowing thoroughly, then sow plenty of seed and trust to Providence for the moisture. If we get it, we will have

a good timothy and clover meadow the fol-lowing year.—Charles J. Moore, Morrisville, Vt. In establishing a timothy or mixed-grass mesdow the main point is to get the soil fine and firm. This can be best and most economically accomplished by growing a crop of potatoes on the land, and after the potato crop is harvested, pulverize the soil with harrow and roller. Sow the seed as soon after Sept. 1 as conditions are favorable. The so-called "nurse crop" is a robber crop, although when one wishes to sow grass seed in the spring, three pecks of oats or barley sown per acre are preferable to the weed crop that will spring up where nothing but grass seed is sown. Or, a timothy meadow may be economically established by sowing the seed among stand-ing corn in July, provided the corn is planted in hills 4x4 feet, and kept level by cultivating both ways and using a weeder.-

Northern Vermont Farm Notes. Much labor was needed to get the badly drifted roads in a passable condition. But the large amount of snow went off so gradually that little damage was done, the ground appearing to absorb the water quickly. We have had in the vicinity of the writer 126 days of sleighing, good, bad and indifferent. This is a record seldom, if ever, exceeded before.

S. A. Shaw, Auburn, Me.

From some examination, the newly seeded grass fields have come through the winter in good condition. Being almost constantly covered with snow until so late has been of much advantage. On fields where there was much ice it must be differ-

Very little date. If the sap does not start to run freely as it becomes warmer, the prospect for much of a sugar season will not appear very promising. The exceedingly weather of the past season may have had an unfavorable effect on the production of

sap, at least in northern Vermont. The make of butter is steadily increasing and prices are slowly tending downward. In our local markets the best quality in prints sold last week for twenty-two cents per pound. The large amount of old butter still in cold storage will have somewhat of a depressing effect on the sale of the new until it is practically out of the way. Before many weeks the cheese factories will be getting into operation, and that will tend to help the situation somewhat in relation to butter-making.

Potatoes are rotting to some extent in the cellars, and prices will probably be well maintained until another new crop comes

A good roads meeting has been held in Burlington and a State association is likely to be formed. The State commissioner of roads, J. O. Sandford of Stamford, is also soon to hold a series of meetings, one in each county, in which work for the season will be discussed and planned.

Franklin County, Vt. E. R. TOWLE.

Not A Dalsy Queen.

It could not be said that the late ex-Queen Isabella of Spain passed away full of years and honor, though she behaved herself with a reasonable amount of discretion of late years when the temptations of youth and middle age had passed away. That she was morally a detestable woman during the greater part of her career is generally conceded, and yet there is some excuse for her lack of virtue. She inherited from her mother, the notorious Maria Christina of the two Sicilies, a sensual nature, and she was brought up in a corrupt court where she did not learn how to control her clinations. She was made a queen in 1833 when little more than an infant, with her maternal protector as regent. While she held this office Maria Christina was in constant trouble with Don Carlos, her brotherin-law, who, some contend, was the true heir to the throne, though the Sallie law, providing for a male sovereign, was set aside to allow his young niece to wear a crown. He was the leader of a rebellion for seven years, making the country poor and miserable, and he was finally banished by the Cortez, but the regent was finally obliged to resign her place to Esparte whom she had made prime minister, and went to Paris, where she remained until her daughter was declared of age. while Espartero was overthrown, and then there was a military dictatorship under Marshal Narvaez.

Isabella made a loveless marriage with her cousin, Don Francis d'Assisi, when she was still a girl, because such a step war-recommended by King Louis Philippe of

apring with timothy and clover, three pecks France as a political measure. After this her reign was a turbulent one, with more than one insurrection, until in 1868 she was obliged to flee to Paris upon the formation of a provisional republican government. She made her home in the French capital thereafter, except when she lived in Geneva during the Franco-Prussian war.

Her son, Alfonso XII., succeeded to the throne on her formal abdication in 1870, after the failure of the Castelar republican rule. He was the father of the present young king, who has no great cause to be proud of his grandmother, except for the many charitable deeds which she is said to have performed. However, generosity often goes with looseness of life, and many violators of divine and human laws are apt to regard charity as a convenient cloak for their many sins. Liberality, when one has plenty, may not be such a shining merit after all in the eyes of the recording angel who sets down, with satisfaction, the giving of the widow's mite. Berevole when it induces no self-denial, is akin to the giving away of the remnants of a meal which a person cannot consume. Nevertheless, Isabella may have had a charitable disposition, and perhaps she might have divided her last penny with the worthy beggar. Let us give her the benefit of the

She set a bad example to her four daughters, whose paternity, like that of her son, was sometimes questioned by a relative, though with how much truth it is impossible to say, since he circulated vile stories through interested motives. Her husband, who] was accounted a poor stick, lived in Paris after her exile, though not with his

——Old age is found by Professor Metchnikoff of the Pasteur Institute to be accompanied by the atrophy of the higher and specific ceils of a tissue and their replacement by hypertroptied connective tissue. Certain of the simpler tissues, such as the outer akin and the mucous mem. such as the outer skin and the mucous mem-brane, do not grow old, but the more specialized cells, like those of the brain, liver and kidneys, are actually destroyed and replaced, at first by wandering cells and later by connective tissue, both of which are less specialized forms of living matter, incapable of performing the functions of important organs. In this vain battle of the higher tissues against the more enduring lower ones,—which constitutes the process of growing old,-Professor Metchnikoff believes we be able to take a voluntary part. That is, it may soon prove possible to inject a serum to strengthen the higher functions, and thus make old age a condition of health instead of disease.

--- The stars are now known to vary greatly in size and brilliancy, as well as in distance from us, many being probably much smaller than our sun. Mr. J. E. Gore calculates that Aldebaran sun. Mr. J. E. Gore calculates that Aldebaran has a mass 882 times greater than our sun, and that the red Southern star Antares is 215 times brighter than Aldebaran, with a mass about eighty-eight thousand times the mass of the sun.

eighty-eight thousand times the mass of the sun.

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